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HON. J. S. BLACK'S LETTER.

HISTORY AS WRITTEN BY BUCHANAN'S ATTORNEY GENERAL.

A MOST CAUSTIC ARTICLE.

Senator Wilson and E. M. Stanton.

[From the Galaxy for June.]

TO THE HONORABLE HENRY WILSON, *Senator from Massachusetts*:—In the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article of yours, entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It contains some statements which are very wonderful, if true; and if false they ought to be corrected. I ask you to review this production in the light of certain facts which I shall now take the liberty to mention.

My principal object is to satisfy you that you have wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. Stanton and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be panegyric.—But, before I begin, suffer me to correct some of your errors about other persons.

In your vituperative description of the Buchanan administration, you allege that "the President and his Attorney General surrendered the Government's right of self-preservation" and "pronounced against its power to coerce a seceding State." You refer, manifestly, to the opinion of the Attorney General, dated the 20th of November, 1860, defining the duties and powers of the President, and to the public acts of the President, which show that he took the advice of the Law Department and squared his conduct accordingly. Upon this ground mainly, if not entirely, you denounce that administration as not only weak and unpatriotic, but willfully wicked and treasonable. I propose to show that you have committed a cardinal error, if not something worse. The coarse way in which you charge the dead as well as the living with the highest crimes, would justify a reply in language much plainer then I intend to use.

Your modes of thinking and speaking on subjects of this kind are so loose and inaccurate that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary principles, which, to most other men, are too familiar to talk about.

1. The Government of the United States is the Constitution and laws.

2. The preservation of the Government consists in maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution and laws.

3. For this purpose certain coercive powers are delegated to the executive, which he may use to defend the laws when they are resisted.

4. But in this country, as in every other, except where the Government is an absolute despotism, the authority of the chief magistrate is limited, and his hands are tied up by legal restrictions, to prevent him from using physical force against the life, liberty and property of his fellow-citizens, unless in certain prescribed ways and on proper occasions.

5. He is bound by his inaugural oath to keep within those limits; if he breaks the laws he destroys the Government; he cannot stab the Constitution in the back because he is afraid that somebody else will strike it in the face.

6. The Government of the United States, within its proper sphere, is a sovereign, as much as the States are sovereign within their sphere. It acts immediately upon the people and claims their *direct* obedience to its laws. As a State cannot make war on a city, county or town, and put all its inhabitants to the sword, because some of them have acted or threatened to act illegally, so the general Government is also restrained from exterminating the whole population of a State for the offences, actual or intended, of some who live among them.

7. The so-called ordinances of secession in 1860-61 were the declarations of certain persons who made them, that they intended to disobey the laws of the United States. It was the duty of Congress and the President to see that forcible resistance to the laws, when actually made, should be met by a counterforce sufficient to put it down; but neither Congress nor the President had authority to declare war and begin hostilities, by anticipation, against all the people at once, and put them all in the attitude of public enemies, without regard to their personal guilt or innocence.

The opinion of the Attorney-General, which you have garbled, and the messages of President Buchanan, assert these principles in plain English words. We held that the whole coercive powers of the United States, delegated by the Constitution to every branch of the Government, including its military and naval force, might and ought, in the appointed way, to be used to maintain the supremacy of the laws against all opposers, to hold or retake the public property, and to collect the revenue. But we asserted, also, that powers not given ought not to be usurped, and that war upon a State, in the circumstances of the country, would be, not only usurpation, but destruction of the Union.

Of course you cannot be so ignorant of the fundamental law as not to know that our exposition of it was perfectly sound and correct. You never pretended—no man with sense enough to know his right hand from his left ever will pretend—that the President had constitutional or legal authority to make an aggressive war against the States by his own act, nor had Congress any such power. But you think I ought not to have answered the President's questions truly, and that he ought not to have been influenced by constitutional scruples. That was the rub. There is no dispute—never was and never can be—about the law; but Mr. Buchanan's wickedness and treason consisted in obeying it when you think he ought to have broken it. For this cause you try to excite against his memory those bad party passions by which he was hounded and persecuted during all the last years of his life.

I will make no effort to convince you that Mr. Buchanan was right in standing by the Constitution which he had sworn to preserve, protect and defend. That, I know, would be altogether hopeless. The declared admirer of John Brown, the political ally of Jim Lane, the partisan of Baker, the advocate of general kidnapping and special murder by military commissions, the open supporter of measures which abolish the right of trial by jury and build up an Asiatic despotism on the ruins of a free government—such a man would entirely misunderstand the reason (simple as it is) upon which I put the justification of a dead President for refusing to perjure himself. But, if I cannot justify, perhaps I can excuse him. I will offer some apologies which may possibly disarm your censure, or at least mitigate the severity of your righteous indignation.

In the first place, then, Mr. Buchanan was born of Christian parents and educated in a Christian community. All his lifetime, and at the moment of his death, he felt that fear of God which a respectable authority has declared to be not weakness, but the "beginning of wisdom" and the only source of true greatness. The corruptions introduced into the church by the political preachers of New England never reached him. He was simply a Christian man and a firm believer in the morality taught by the New Testament. Now, you know, (at all events you must have heard,) that persons who adhere to that kind of religion always contract a habit of regarding the violation of an oath with inexpressible horror; whether it be committed by an officer or a witness; whether the object of it be to destroy the character of a political opponent, to promote the interests of a party, or to enslave a State. All kinds of false swearing are alike to them. They stubbornly reject the reasoning which seeks to convince them that the observance of oaths by magistrates and legislators is a mere question of expediency and self-interest, varying with circumstances. Mr. Buchanan being a man of this class, I submit the question, whether his prejudices against perjury (unreasonable as you may think them) are not entitled to some little respect.

Apart from the religious obligation of his oath, he loved the constitution of his country on its own account, as the best government the world ever saw. I do not expect you to sympathize with this feeling; your affections are otherwise engaged. But can you not make some allowance for his attachment to that great compact which was framed by our forefathers to secure union, justice, peace, state independence, and individual liberty for ourselves and our posterity?

Another thing: All his predecessors governed their conduct by similar notions of fidelity to the constitution. In peace and war, in prosperity and disaster, through all changes, in spite of all threats and provocations, they had kept their oaths and assumed no ungranted power. It was the most natural thing in the world for Mr. Buchanan to follow the example of such men as Washington, Madison and Jackson, rather than the precepts of those small but ferocious politicians who thought their own passions and interests a "higher law" than the law of the country.

Again: All his advisers—not I alone, but *all* of them—expressed the clear and unhesitating opinion that his view of the law on the subject of coercing States was right.—His legal duty being settled, not one among them ever breathed a suggestion that he ought to violate it.

Besides, there was a question of natural justice as well as legal propriety involved in making war upon the States at that time. Nine-tenths of the Southern people were thoroughly devoted to the Union and had committed no sin against it, even in thought. Would it have been well to bring the visitation of fire, sword and famine upon whole communities of innocent persons? You will probably answer this in the affirmative.—You think that no opportunity to shed the blood and plunder the property of men, women and children who live beyond the Potomac ought ever to be lost. Mr. Buchanan might have seized that occasion to imitate John Brown on a large scale, and thus made an "heroic character" in your eyes.—But you must be aware that he would have been regarded by the mass of men as a moral monster, and the admiration of yourself and your party in Massachusetts would have been but a poor compensation for the eternal weight of infamy with which the rest of the world would have loaded his memory.

Further still: You know that the general in chief of the army had reported five companies as the whole available force in the South, and you never proposed to increase it. Yet you wanted war. Why? You must have desired the Union cause to be disgraced and defeated, for nothing else could have resulted from such a war as you now abuse Mr. Buchanan for not making. You and your party in Congress were strictly non-committal. You did not recommend peace, nor offer your support to war. You would take neither the olive branch nor the sword. You refused to settle, and you made no preparation for a contest. But you reveal now what was then the secret desire of your heart—that the administration, in defiance of law, and without means, would declare war on its own responsibility. This would have been an expulsion of the Southern States from the Union, for it would have placed their people beyond the protection of Federal law; they would necessarily rise in self-defence; our little army of five hundred men would perish in a fortnight; before the fourth of March the independence of the South would be a settled fact.

Moreover, as you and your party friends in Congress did not call for a war, the President had a right (had he not?) to suppose that you approved of his determination to keep the peace? Perhaps your approval of his conduct is not very powerful evidence of its justice or legality. But here is the point: How can you have the face to denounce a man as a criminal, after he is dead, for public acts which you consented to by your silence at the time they were done?

But this is not all. You give your unqualified approbation of Mr. Lincoln's administration. I do not say you were true to it, (for I believe the evidence is extant which proves that you were not,) but you have lauded it as strong and faithful. Mr. Lincoln adopted precisely the same legal principles with regard to the coercion of the States that Mr. Buchanan had acted upon, and carried the policy of reconciliation far beyond him. He avowed his intention not to make war or provoke it, as plainly as his predecessor had ever done. Neither he nor his Attorney-General asserted their constitutional authority to commence aggressive and general hostilities for any cause then existing. He received Commissioners from the Southern States. He pledged himself not to retake the forts, arsenals, dock-yards, custom-houses, etc., then in the hands of the secessionists. He promised to continue the mail service in the seceded States if they would permit him. He went further still, and publicly assured the Southern people that he would not irritate them by attempting to execute the Federal laws at any place where it would be specially offensive to them. All these were concessions to the South which Mr. Buchanan had steadily refused to make, and if he had made them, you would no doubt have pronounced them treasonable. But the Lincoln administration did not stop there. That cabinet voted six to one *in favor of surrendering* Fort Sumpter—Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. The President, if he did not yield to the majority, must have wavered a considerable time. The Secretary of State was so sure of him that he caused the South Carolina authorities to be informed that *the fort would be given up*. You will not deny these facts, but will continue, as heretofore, to say that the Buchanan administration weakly and wickedly favored secession, while that of Lincoln was firmly and faithfully opposed. The man who involves himself in such inconsistencies, whether from want of information, want of judgment, or want of veracity, is not qualified to write on an historical subject.

I have given more time and space than I intended to this part of your paper, but I am addressing a man of peculiar character. To a person whose moral perceptions are healthy and natural, I could make my defence in a breath; but being required to apologize for *not* violating a sworn duty, some circumlocution is necessary.

Your mere railing accusations against Mr. Buchanan are hardly worth a reply. The place he is destined to occupy in history does not depend on anything you can say or forbear to say. You have no knowledge, whatever, of his character. Morally, intellectually and politically, he was altogether too much of a man for you to comprehend. The world will look for its information concerning him to the acts of his life, and to the testimony of men who knew him and had minds large enough to take in his dimensions. I would not offer you the word of a Democrat; but among those who were with him continually during the last weeks of his administration, are some who have since supported Radical measures with zeal warm enough to make them good witnesses. Let General Dix speak his knowledge and say whether he saw anything of the treason, the weakness, or the wickedness which you impute so boldly and so recklessly. Mr. King, the Post Master General, cannot be ignorant of any important fact which bears on this question. Mr. Holt has already, on several occasions, delivered his testimony. It is a fervent tribute to the "wise statesmanship and unsullied patriotism" of Mr. Buchanan, as well as to "the firm and generous support" which he constantly gave to men and measures approved by his conscience. The proofs of his great ability and his eminent public services are found on every page of his country's history, from 1820 to 1861. During all that long period he steadily, faithfully and powerfully sustained the principles of free constitutional government.—This nation never had a truer friend, nor its laws a defender, who would more cheerfully have given his life to save them from violation. No man was ever slandered so brutally. His life's life was literally lied away. In the last months of his administration he devoted all the energies of his mind and body to the great duty of saving the Union, if possible, from dissolution and civil war. He knew all the dangers to which it was exposed, and it would, therefore, be vain to say that he was not alarmed for his country; but he showed no sign of unmanly fear on his own account. He met all his vast responsibilities as fairly as any Chief Magistrate we ever had. In no case did he shrink from or attempt to evade them. The accusation of timidity and indecision is most preposterous. His faults were all of another kind; his resolutions, once formed, were generally immovable to a degree that bordered on obstinacy. On every matter of great importance he deliberated cautiously, and sometimes tried the patience of his friends by refusing to act until he had made up an opinion which he could live and die by.—These characteristics explain the fact that his whole political life, from the time he entered Congress until he retired from the Presidency—all his acts, speeches and papers—have a consistency which belongs to those of no other American statesman. He never found it necessary to cross his own path or go back upon his pledges. His judgment was of course not infallible; and in 1861 he announced a determination with reference to the South Carolina Commissioners which I and others thought erroneous but unchangeable. Most unexpectedly, and altogether contrary to his usual habit of steadfast self-reliance, he consented to reconsider and materially alter his decision. This change, and all the circumstances which brought it about, were alike honorable to his understanding and his heart. I admit that you were not the first inventor of these slanders; but you ought to know that it does not become a man in your station to take up an evil report and repeat it, like a parrot, without stopping to consider whether it has any foundation or not.

You are not content with traducing Mr. Buchanan himself; you take up the heads of the departments who served under him, and deal out your denunciations upon nearly all in succession.

The Secretary of the Treasury, you say, was deranging the finances and sinking the national credit. Upon whom does this fall? Was it Cobb, or Thomas, or Dix that committed that crime? The charge is equally untrue, whether made against one or another. You never saw a scintilla of evidence to justify it.

You tell your readers that the Secretary of War *scattered the army* and *sent guns* and munitions to the secessionists. Whatever Mr. Floyd may have done in his lifetime, it is well established that he never did this.—Numerous charges have been, and others might be, made against that officer with some show of truth. It is curious that your appetite for scandal could be satisfied only by selecting one which is well known to be unfounded.

You inform the country that the Secretary of the Navy *rendered that arm powerless*. This is not a new charge. It has been made several times before, and solemnly investigated more than once. Not only has it never been supported, but it has uniformly been met by such evidence of Mr. Toucey's perfect integrity that every respectable man among his political enemies must acquit him without hesitation. In your present reiteration of it, you are simply bearing false witness against your neighbor, in flat violation of the ninth commandment.

But perhaps the most extraordinary of all your averments is, that the Secretary of the Interior *permitted the robbery of trust funds*. You did not mean it to be understood that a robbery occurred which he knew nothing about, and of which he was, therefore, as innocent as any other man. You intended to make the impression that he wilfully gave his permission to the criminal asportation of the funds in question, made himself an accessory to the felony before the fact, and was as guilty as if he had done it with his own hands. You could not possibly have believed this, unless you perversely closed your eyes against the light of plain truth. All the circumstances of the transaction to which you refer are as well understood as anything in the history of the country. A committee of Congress, consisting of members opposed to the Secretary, examined the evidence when it was fresh, and reported upon it. The correctness of their judgment has never been impugned. In the face of these recorded and well known facts, you deliberately sit down and write out, or get somebody to write and publish to the world on your authority, the accusation that Mr. Thompson has committed an offense which should make him infamous forever. The force of mendacity can go no further. I admit that you are a *loyal* man, in the modern sense of the word, and a Senator in Congress from a most loyal State; and it is equally true that Mr. Thompson was a rebel; that he was for years an exile from his home and country, pursued wherever he went by an Executive proclamation which put a price on his head. This gives you an immense advantage over him. But the fact is still true that no department of this government was ever managed more ably or more faithfully than the Interior while he was at the head of it. You may have all the benefit of loyalty, and you may weigh him down with the huge burden of the rebellion; nevertheless, his mental ability, good sense and common honesty put him so immeasurably far above you, that you will never in this life be able to get a horizontal view of his character.

I come now to the more important part of your article, which directly concerns Mr. Stanton. Your attacks upon Buchanan, Toucey and Thompson might be safely passed in silence, but the character of Stanton must utterly perish if it be not defended against your praise.

You give us the first information we ever had that Mr. Stanton, though acting with the Democratic party, was an abolitionist at heart almost from his earliest youth. For this fact you vouch his declaration to Judge Chase more than thirty years ago, at Columbus, Ohio; and you attempt to corroborate it by citing his association at Washington with Dr. Bailey and other abolitionists. If you tell the truth, he was the most marvelous imposter that ever lived or died.—Among us, his political principles were thought to be as well known as his name and occupation. He never allowed his fidelity to be doubted for one moment. It was perfectly understood that he had no affinities whatever with men of your school in morals or politics. His condemnation of the abolitionists was unsparing for their hypocrisy, their corruption, their enmity to the Constitution, and their lawless disregard for the rights of States and individuals.—Thus he won the confidence of Democrats. On the faith of such professions we promoted him in his business, and gave him office, honor and fortune. But, according to your account, he was all the while waiting and hoping for the time to come when he could betray the Constitution and its friends into the cruel clutches of their enemies. For this cold-blooded and deliberate treachery you bespeak the admiration of the American people. You might as well propose to canonize Judas Iscariot.

I maintain, on the other hand, that he was what he seemed to be, a sound and sincere friend, political and personal, of the men who showered their favors on his head. He had, at least, the average amount of attachment for "the Constitution of the United States, and for the peace, good order and happiness of the same." As a necessary consequence, he dreaded the dishonest and destructive rule which he foresaw that you would be sure to establish as soon as you could. His Democracy did not cease when the war opened. In the summer of 1861, when your anti-constitutional principles began to be practically carried out by the kidnapping of innocent citizens, by the suppression of free speech, and by the enslavement of the press, he imprecated the vengeance of God and the law upon the guilty authors of those crimes with as much energy as any Democrat in the nation. Only a short time before his appointment as Secretary of War his love of liberty and legal justice impelled him to curse Mr. Lincoln himself with bitter curses. He called him by contemptuous names, and with *simian*, if not with "swinish phrase soiled his addition." I admit that he changed these sentiments afterwards, but I deny that he had adopted your way of thinking while he pretended to concur in ours. His conversion was a real one, produced by what he regarded as "good and sufficient reasons him thereunto moving," and it was accompanied, or immediately followed, by a corresponding change of his party attitude. He was not what you make him out, a mere fawning hypocrite.

The issue is plainly made. The friends of Mr. Stanton will not permit you to gibbet him in the face of the world, after death has disarmed him of the power of self-defense.—You must prove the injurious allegations you make, or else accept the just consequences. If the Chief Justice will say that he knows Mr. Stanton to have been "in entire agreement" with the abolition party thirty years ago, his testimony may silence denial. But you must not trifle with us; we will hold you to strict proof; hearsay evidence will not be received; least of all will the fact be admitted upon the second-hand statement of a person who thinks, as you manifestly do think, that deception, fraud and false pretences are an honor to the man who practiced them.

Next in chronological order is your assertion that Mr. Stanton, while yet a private citizen, advised Mr. Buchanan that it was the duty and right of the Federal Government to coerce seceding States; that is to say, to make war against all the inhabitants of every State in which an ordinance of secession had been or should be passed. Now, mark how plain a tale will put you down. Mr. Stanton never was consulted on that subject until after he was Attorney General; and he never at any time gave such advice as you put into his mouth. He never entertained any opinion of that kind, for he was a lawyer of large capacity and could not believe an absurdity. He had too much regard for his professional character to maintain a legal proposition which he knew to be false. He certainly would not have so debased himself in the eyes of the administration with whom he was particularly desirous, at that time, to stand well.

On this point I wish to be very distinct. I aver that Stanton, thoroughly, cordially and constantly approved of and concurred in the constitutional doctrines which you denounce as timid and treasonable. He indorsed the opinion of his predecessor with extravagant and undeserved laudation; he gave his adhesion to the annual message in many ways; and the special message of 8th January, 1861, which expressed the same opinion with added emphasis, was carefully read over to him before it was sent to Congress, and received his unqualified assent. The existing evidence of this can be easily adduced; it is direct, as well as circumstantial, oral as well as documentary, and some of it in the handwriting of Mr. Stanton himself. If you are willing to put the question into a proper form for judicial investigation, I will aid you in doing so, and give you an opportunity to make out your case before an impartial tribunal.

If your statement be true that Mr. Stanton disbelieved in the principles to which the administration was unchangably pledged, how did he come to take office under it? Was he so anxious for public employment that he consented to give up his own firm convictions and assist in carrying out measures which his judgment condemned as the off-spring of timidity and treason? Or, did he accept the confidence of the President and the Cabinet with a predetermined intent to betray it? Either way you make him guilty of unspeakable meanness.

But conceding that he would accept, why did the President, with the consent of his advisers, give the appointment to a man whom they knew to be hostile to them upon points so vital not only to the public interests but their own characters? That at such a time they would invite an undisguised enemy into their counsels, is a tale as wildly improbable as any that ever was swallowed by the credulity of the Salem witch finders. Your own consciousness of this compels you to explain by attributing it to a special intervention of Divine Providence. Your impious theory is that Almighty God procured this appointment miraculously, in order that you, the enemies of the American Constitution, might have a spy in the camp of its friends. This will not serve your turn—Reason never refers a human event to supernatural agency, unless it be impossible to account for it in any other way. The mystery of this case is easily cleared up by the hypothesis that you have misrepresented it from beginning to end; which is no miracle at all, but quite in the natural order of things.

The truth is, Mr. Stanton was in perfect accord with the administration, before and after he became a part of it, on every question of fundamental principle. He had unlimited confidence in the men with whom he was acting, and they confided in him. For his chief and some of his colleagues he professed an attachment literally boundless; for all of them who stayed during the term, and for Thompson, who did not stay, he was warm in his friendship. You would now have us believe that these were merely the arts of an accomplished imposter; that while he was, in appearance, zealously coöperating with us, he was reporting to you that "he saw treason in every part of the Government;" and that he was secretly using all the means in his power to stir up the vilest passions against us.

Some overt acts of the treachery you ascribe to him are curious; for instance, the Sumner story, which you tell with singular brevity and coolness. Mr. Sumner called on him at his office, for what purpose you do not disclose.—Mr. Stanton did not receive his visitor either with the politeness of a gentleman or the courtesy due to a Senator, much less with the cordiality of a friend, but hastied him out of the building as if ashamed to be seen with him in daylight. He told him expressly that he did not dare to converse with him there, but would see him at one o'clock that night. The hour came, and then, when the city was wrapped in sleep, he skulked away to the meeting place, where, under the cover of darkness, he whispered the tales which he DID NOT DARE TO UTTER in the hearing of the parties they were intended to ruin. And those parties were his friends and benefactors! Into what unfathomed gulfs of moral degradation must the man have fallen who could be guilty of this! But remember, this is another second-hand story, and you are not a competent witness. We will trouble you to call Mr. Sumner, if you please. Let him testify what treason Stanton disclosed, and explain, if he can, how this midnight and secret information against men whom he was afraid to confront is consistent with Mr. Stanton's character as a courageous, outspoken and honest man.

He said nothing whatever to us about the treason which he saw in every part of the Government. He made no report of his discoveries to the President. He maintained unbroken his fraternal relations with his colleagues. By your own account, he admitted to Mr. Sumner that he did not DARE TO SPEAK of such a thing, even in his own office, lest it might reach the ears of his associates in the administration.—Among the members of Congress whom you name as the recipients of his secret communications, not one of moderate views is included; much less did he speak to any friend of the parties accused. He cautiously selected their bitterest enemies and poured his venom into hearts already festering with spite. The House raised a committee to "investigate treasonable machinations and conspiracies," upon which there were members of both parties. Stanton did not go before it and tell his story; nor did he mention the subject to Cochrane, Reynolds or Branch, but he "made an arrangement by which Messrs. Howard and Dawes were informed" of whatever they wanted to know.—It appears, too, that a committee of vigilance was organized by the more active Republican members of Congress; in other words, the extreme partisans of both houses got up a secret body of their own, not to perform any legal duty pertaining to their offices, not to devise public measures for averting the ruin which threatened the country, but to prowl about in the dark for something to gratify personal malice or make a little capital for their party. You were a member of that party, as it was fit that you should be, and Mr. Stanton gave you "warnings and suggestions" how to proceed. This is what you call "rising in that crisis above the claims of partisanship." At night he assisted you to rake the sewers in search of materials to bespatter his colleagues, and every morning he appeared before them to "renew the assurances of his distinguished consideration." It was thus that, in your estimation, "he consecrated himself to the LOFTY duties of an EXALTED patriotism."

What cargoes of defamatory falsehood he must have consigned to your keeping! You do not break the foul bulk, but you have given us some samples which deserve examination. He denounced Mr Toucey a false to the country, inspired Dawes' resolution against him, and expressed the belief that he ought to be arrested. Let us look at this a moment.

To Mr Toucey's face Mr. Stanton breathed no syllable of censure upon his official conduct as head of the Navy Department. To the President or Cabinet he expressed no doubt of his honesty. He met him every day with a face of smiling friendship. Toucey certainly had not the remotest idea that Stanton was defaming him behind his back, or conspiring with abolitionists to destroy his reputation.—He would as soon have suspected him of an intent to poison his food or stab him in his sleep. Can it be possible that Stanton was the author of the Dawes resolution?

That resolution is found in the "Congressional Globe," second session, Thirty-sixth Congress, 1860-61, part second, pp. 1422-24.—The proceeding was begun, no doubt, in the hope of finding something on which the charge could be founded of scattering the navy to prevent it from being used against the South.—But that failed miserably; and the committee reported nothing worse than "a grave error" of the Secretary in accepting, without delay or inquiry, the resignation of certain naval officers. Even this had no foundation in law or fact. Its truth was denied and the evidence called for; none was produced. The right to explain and defend was demanded, but the gag of the previous question was applied before a word could be said. The accusers knew very well that it would not bear the slightest investigation. Mr. Sickles said truly (amid cries of order) that "censure without evidence disgraces only those who pronounce it." Mr. Toucey's reputation was never injuriously affected by it in the estimation of any fair-minded man. But you fish it up from the oblivion to which it has been consigned, and try to give it decency and dignity by saying that Stanton inspired it. You do not appear to perceive the hideous depth to which your assertion, if true, would drag him down. It is not true; the whole business bears the impress of a different mind.

Mr. Stanton also suggested that his colleague and friend, Toucey, OUGHT TO BE ARRESTED.—This could not have been a proposition to take him into legal custody on a criminal charge regularly made. That would have been utterly impossible and absurd. The Dawes committee itself could find nothing against him but an error of judgment. The suggestion must have been to kidnap him, without an accusation or proof of probable cause, and consign him to some dungeon without trial or hope of relief. If Stanton attempted to get this done he was guilty of such perfidy as would have shocked the basest panderer in the court of Louis XV. But to confute your libel upon Toucey and Stanton both, it is only necessary to recollect the fact that kidnapping of American citizens was at that time wholly unknown and absolutely impossible. We were then living under a Democratic administration—the country was free and law was supreme. Tyranny had not yet sunk its bloody fangs into the vitals of the national liberty. The systematic perjury which afterwards made the Constitution a dead letter was not then established as a rule of political morality.

Your whole account of the "Cabinet scene" at which Floyd, "raging and storming, arraigned the President and Cabinet," and "the President trembled and grew pale," and "Stanton met the baffled traitor and his fellow conspirators with a storm of fierce and fiery denunciation," is a pure and perfectly baseless fabrication. It is absurd to boot. What was Floyd's arraignment of the President and Cabinet for? You say for violating their pledges to the secessionists; and the charge against the President and Cabinet of violating THEIR pledges was predicted solely on the fact that Colonel Anderson had removed from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter; and FLOYD WAS DISAPPOINTED IN COLONEL ANDERSON, whom he "had expected," as a Southern man, to "carry out his purposes in the interest of treason." This is mere driveling at best, and it is completely exploded by the record, which shows that Colonel Anderson's transfer of his force from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter was in literal obedience to orders from the President, which Floyd himself had drawn up, signed and transmitted. Moreover, Floyd at that time was not in condition to arraign anybody. He, himself had just before that been not only arraigned but condemned, and the President had notified him that he would be removed if he did not resign. Was it this broken down and powerless man who made the President tremble and grow pale by complaining that a subordinate had unexpectedly obeyed his own orders? You are not silly enough to say so. Was it Stanton's "storm of fierce and fiery denunciation?" Stanton was no STORMER in the presence of such men as he then had to deal with. His language was habitually deferential, his whole bearing decent, and his behavior at the council board was entirely free from the insolence you impute to it. Your tales do not hold together. No one can give credence to your report of bold and stormy denunciation by Stanton in the presence of his chief and his colleagues, and at the same time believe what you say of him at another place, where you describe him as a dastard, skulking about in the dead of night to find a place of concealment remote enough to make him safe, and confessing that he did not dare to breathe his accusation in the face of day. The crawling sycophant—the stealthy spy—who bargained so carefully for darkness and secrecy when he made his reports, must have been wholly unfitted to play the part of Jupiter Tonans in a square and open conflict. It is not possible that the fearless Stanton of your "Cabinet scene" could be the same Stanton who, at one o'clock at night, was "squat like a toad" at the ear of Sumner,

> Essaying by his devilish arts to reach
> The organs of his fancy.

I take it upon me to emphatically deny that Mr. Stanton ever "wrote a full and detailed account of the Cabinet scene," by which you can have the least hope of being corroborated. I cannot prove a negative, but I can show that your assertion is incredible. That he should have coolly indited a letter, even though he never sent it, filled with foolish brags of his own prowess, which half a dozen men living could prove to be false, was not consistent either with his prudence, veracity or taste. Besides, he often spoke with me about the events of that period, and never, in my hearing, did he manifest the slightest disposition to misunderstand or misrepresent them. On the contrary, when a statement resembling yours about the Cabinet scene was published in a London paper, I suggested that he ought to contradict it; and he replied, exhilarating how and by whom it had been fabricated, but said it was not worth a contradiction, for every man of common intelligence would know it to be a tissue of lies. You cannot destroy Stanton's character for sense and decency by citing his own authority against himself. Nor can you find any other proof to sustain the story. It is the weak invention of some scurvy politician who sought to win the patronage of one administration by maligning another.

> Some busy and insinuating rogue,
> Some cogging, cozening slave, to get some office,
> Hath devised this slander.

Your history of his appointment to the War Department is as erroneous as that which you have given of his conduct while Attorney General. You say that he cordially indorsed Mr. Cameron's recommendation to arm the negroes against the white people of the [illegible] Mr. Lincoln disapproved this and required it to

[CONCLUDED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY MORNING, : JULY 14, 1870.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION

The Democratic electors of the several Election Districts of Cambria county, will please meet at their respective election houses, on SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock, P. M., and elect two delegates each, to attend the County Convention to be held in Ebensburg, on MONDAY, THE 8TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1870, to place in nomination a County Ticket, to be supported by the people at the ensuing general election, and to transact such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the Committee.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Chairman.

Ebensburg, July 11, 1870.

IT affords us pleasure to state, as we have no doubt it will our readers to learn, that the able and eloquent Daniel Voorhees has been renominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Terre Haute district of Indiana. He has a hard road to travel, but as he has once before "made his calling and election sure" in the same district, we think it reasonably certain that he will do so again. At least, he deserves success.

ON yesterday the Democratic Congressional Conference from Fayette, Westmoreland and Indiana counties, met at the Monongahela House, in Pittsburgh, and unanimously nominated Henry D Foster for Congress. We trust that John Covode will so succeed in *fixing* things with the Radical conferees of the same district as to *euchre* all the other Republican aspirants and secure the nomination for himself. In that event, so far as his certain defeat can be anticipated, he will be "the right man in the right place."

IT is now said that Grant, notwithstanding the final rejecection of his pet scheme, the San Domingo job, will attempt, probably not at this session, but during the next, to reach the same result, by a *joint resolution* of Congress. Although Ben Butler has made several abortive attempts in this direction during the present session, it is confidently asserted, by those who are opposed to this Presidential swindle, that the project, whether attempted at this, or the next session, is sure to meet with the same merited fate as the lately rejected treaty.

IN its highfalutin laudation of Major General (?) James Potts, the Johnstown *Tribune* of the 1st inst., in speaking of the question of the removal of the county seat, makes use of the following infamous language:

"No other issue is before the people—none will be. Ebensburg to a man will vote to continue to live upon the remainder of the county. *Let us be equally determined that when we support paupers it shall only be in the poor house.*"

Whether or not there will be any other "issue" than the removal farce before the people of Cambria county at the next October election, it is too soon yet to determine. "Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof." In reply to the concluding portion of the above paragraph, which we *italicize*, we will predict that the writer of it, whoever he may be, if he cultivates his scoundrelly propensities and has ordinary luck in working out his manifest destiny, and is permitted to live two years longer, will find himself to be the worthy tenant of a *cell* in the "Penitentiary" or "feudal castle" that is now being erected in this "obsolete village" of Ebensburg. If he does not, then Shakspeare was clearly mistaken when he said,

"There's a divinity that shapes our *ends*,
Rough hew them as we may."

We have only answered "a fool according to his folly."

Two More Heads Off.

On yesterday week, in the House, the contested seat in the third Louisiana district was considered. The vote for Bailey, Democrat, was 17,524, and for Darrel, Radical, 8,593—showing Bailey's majority to have been 8,931. It is quite unnecessary for us to say that *Darrel was awarded his seat* by the usual Radical vote, as in such cases made and provided, and that Daniel J. Morrell, as in duty bound, stood up to the work like a true Radical and voted to admit Darrell. On the very next day, the celebrated case from Missouri, of Switzler, Democrat, against Dyer, Radical, the sitting member, was called up. The report of the *majority* of the committee on elections declared Switzler elected by 559 votes. Notwithstanding this decision by a committee composed of a majority of Radicals, partizanship triumphed as usual and Dyer was given his seat by a strict party vote of 108 to 55. It is about as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as it is for a Democrat who has been fairly and honestly elected to Congress to get his seat, when a Radical is determined to usurp it. But "there is a good time coming," and the day is not far distant when justice will assert her admitted rights.

Judge Black's Letter.

We need offer no apology for devoting so much of our space this week to the publication of the celebrated letter of Hon. Jeremiah S. Black to Hon. Henry Wilson, a Radical United States Senator from Massachusetts. To those of our readers who have not yet perused this able and vigorous production from the caustic pen of Judge Black, we know of nothing in the shape of political literature **that could be so interesting, refreshing** and conclusive. We have once before referred to this remarkable letter, and now submit it to our readers for their unbiassed and intelligent judgment.

We have read and re-read the letters of "*Junius*," which attracted so much attention and elicited so much admiration in England towards the close of the last century, (the name of the author of which is *to day* as profound a secret as it was *then*,) and as a specimen of pure, forcible, home-spun Saxon, which cuts with the certainty and terrible precision of a true Damascus blade, **we have never yet read anything that approaches the sharp, keen and incisive style of "*Junius*"** so nearly as this masterly production of "Jerry" Black. If Wilson survives it, he is made of very different material than that out of which ordinary mortals are created.

Decided Against the Country.

A verdict against the people is the virtual meaning of the midnight vote of Tuesday's session, by which the Income Tax was perpetuated until the year 1872 It appears that this great wrong might have been avoided if it had not been for the absence from his seat, at the most important moment in the history of the Tax bill, of the venerable and distinguished Seer of Lochiel, Senator Cameron.—Why he deserted the cause he had faithfully served up to the hour of its final issue, is not clear, though an explanation may possibly be found therefor in the concluding line of our Washington special despatches of Tuesday night. It reads as follows:

"THE TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS IS ABOLISHED."

The contest in the Senate finally turned on the question whether a few large corporate bodies should be compelled to pay a fair and impartial tax on their gross receipts, or whether they should be relieved from such payment by the continuance of the tax on incomes. The railroad lobby never worked more energetically nor more successfully; the gross receipts are untaxed. Every selfish interest in the country arrayed itself in the Senate to defeat the almost universal protest of the people against the iniquitous Income levy. The President, regarding the claims of the hordes of assessors and collectors who had labored in his behalf, recommended in his late message that the tax be continued; the assessors and collectors themselves besieged Congress in their own behalf; and, finally, the railroad corporations sent their lobbyists to insist on the abolition of the gross receipts tax. It is believed that the patriotic Seer of Lochiel is more largely interested in the gross receipts of at least one railroad, than any other person sitting in the Senate. On incomes, his payments have never been extravagant; on gross receipts, however, he has been a pecuniary sufferer.

It may be suggested that the Great Chief of Winnebago, who never deserts a friend or a principle, did not know that a final vote would be taken, on Tuesday night, on the continuance of the Income Tax; but in contradiction of such a theory appears the Seer of Lochiel's well known powers of second sight, by which he is enabled to see as far into the future as men of less gifted minds see into the past. He it was, who prophecied, at the dawn of the Rebellion, that a Negro would, before the Secession question was entirely settled, occupy Jefferson Davis' seat in the Senate. At least HE said he did, and, in confirmation of it, is not Senator Revels a Negro, and does he not occupy Jefferson Davis' Senatorial place?

If the Great Seer could foretell the rise and progress of Revels ten years before either occurred, could he not foresee that in half an hour his vote would be needed to prevent the infliction of the odious Income Tax upon the country? To suppose otherwise is to disbelieve in the theory of second sight, or to deny the gift of foretelling events to Senator Cameron.

He DID know that his vote would be needed; and with this knowledge he deserted his colleagues at the last hour, and by such desertion, the country must endure for two years longer the unjust and inquisitorial Income Tax The responsibility rests upon Senator Cameron and upon no one else.

The foregoing article is taken from the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, good Republican authority, and what it says in reference to the duplicity of Simon Cameron on the Income tax bill, is all true, and is fully sustained by the official record of the proceedings of the Senate. It only proves that Cameron is a trickster and a demagogue, which is nothing new. We desire only to add, that while many honest Republicans in the Senate voted to *repeal* the odious and unjust income tax, the Democratic members *unanimously* voted to wipe it out of existence, and it has only been retained by the overwhelming Radical majority in the Senate, which has since been concurred in by the House. We will do our member, Mr. Morrell, the simple justice to say that he voted in favor of abolishing this hateful tax. *Some* good, it would seem, *can* come out of Nazareth.

GEN GRANT met with a perfect *Waterloo* defeat in the Radical Senate of the United States on the last day of June, and although during his military career in suppressing the rebellion he and men who were greater, but not so conspicuous as himself, played a prominent part in subduing the civil war, and although he was rewarded for his military services by an election to the highest office in the gift of the American people, there are still *some* things that *he* cannot do. The shameful treaty for the annexation of San Domingo was, on the day stated, defeated, by an overwhelming vote. For months previous Grant had been engineering this corrupt project, and had done what no other President ever did before. He became a lobbyist in the Senate committee rooms in favor of the ratification of the treaty. He used the executive patronage to induce Senators to vote the treaty through the Senate, and in the case of that notoriously corrupt man, Simon Cameron, he was easily successful, by appointing his (Cameron's) son-in-law Minister to Constantinople. The result of all his efforts in favor of his favorite project, has been an inglorious defeat at the hands of his own political friends. In the history of all previous administrations, was ever a President treated with such open contempt by the very men who assisted in placing him in power?

FROM St. Petersburg to-day we have a most touching telegram. Columbia throughout her length and breadth will wail to hear that the health of her beloved Minister at the Court of the Czar—Mr. CURTIN, of Pennsylvania—is not so good as she could have wished it to be. His Excellency seems to be out of spirits, and he has been most kindly invited by the Emperor of all the Russias to accompany himself and his court to the warm springs of Germany. In the midst, however, of his personal sufferings our envoy has preserved a vivid regard to the interests of his constituents, which induces him to notify all whom it may concern, and particularly the iron manufacturers of Pennsylvania, that the Russian government intends to purchase a number of articles in the United States to be fabricated by American skill and ingenuity. The mood in which this notice is given reminds one of that heroic lady, famous in the annals of Pere-la-Chaise, who used her husband's tombstone to announce that, notwithstanding his lamented decease, the business in which he had earned his reputation would be carried on by his weeping widow at the old stand and on the old terms. —*World.*

PROGRESS OF NEGRO EQUALITY.—*Evansville, July* 11.—Justice James T. Walker has declared the State law punishing the inter-marriage of negroes and whites to be contrary to the Civil Rights act of Congress. Peter Vandemade, a Hollander, and Lucy Ann Balen, a mulatto, who were arrested on Saturday, were released from custody and their marriage declared lawful.

HELMBOLD'S horses' tails are arranged into chatelaine braids, and he drives six at a time.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Potts and Conemaugh County.

"So long ago as 1851, he (Potts) was prominent among our then public-spirited citizens to get up the project of a new county, to be called "Conemaugh." He was delegated by our citizens to go to Harrisburg with their petitions and to represent them before the Legislature on this important subject. He remained there six weeks, using his efforts for that laudable measure. He had influence enough to have the bill reported favorably and pass through the Committee of the Whole, but the member then representing Cambria county, (Dr. William A. Smith,) who resided in Ebensburg, had the bill defeated on second reading."

The above paragraph is taken from a long editorial article in the Johnstown *Tribune* of July 1st. Now mark how a plain statement of *facts* will dispose of each and every one of the foregoing allegations. Of course I do not pretend to hold the ostensible editor of the *Tribune* responsible for uttering so many falsehoods in so brief a space. He is simply the victim of misplaced confidence. The writer of *this* article represented Armstrong county in the House of Representatives during the sessions of 1850, 1851 and 1852, and what he now proposes to say, in denial of the above statement, is as fresh and vivid in his memory as a thrice told tale, and is a brief review of legislative proceedings in 1851—"all of which he saw and part of which he was."

It is *not* true, but an unqualified falsehood, that Dr. Wm. A. Smith was the representative from Cambria county during the session of 1851, but it *is* true that he *was* the member from this county during the session of 1850. The gentleman who represented Cambria county during the legislative session of 1851 was Maj. John Linton, then a resident of Johnstown, but now a citizen of Rochester, Beaver county, and as true and honest a man as ever represented this county in the Assembly. He (Linton) defeated Dr. Smith in October, 1850, the district being then composed of Cambria, Bedford and Fulton counties, with *two* members—John Cessna, then a democrat, being Linton's colleague. On the 12th of February, 1851, Major Linton presented the bill then and afterwards known as the "Conemaugh county" bill, and on his motion the bill was referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Linton, Otwine, O'Neill, Ross and Fiffe. On the 14th of the same month, Mr. O'Neill, one of the members of the committee and at present a Republican member of Congress from Philadelphia, reported the bill as committed. Subsequently to this, petitions in favor of the passage of the bill, as well as remonstrances against it, were presented at different times during the session.

I gather these facts in connection with "Conemaugh county" from the *official* Journal of the House for the session of 1851, which is before me as I write. *No vote was ever taken on the bill during that session.* Major Linton himself permitting it to die an ignominious legislative death. Four or five years afterwards this same "Conemaugh county" project was resurrected by George S. King, of Johnstown, who then represented this county. It passed the House, but it was defeated in the Senate through the *peculiar* tactics and skill of Major Thomas A. Maguire, then of this county, who was at the time clerk of that body.

If James Potts spent *six weeks* at Harrisburg in 1851, as the *Tribune* says he did, using his efforts in favor of the "Conemaugh county" bill, the statement of the simple fact, that *it was never brought to a vote*, is conclusive evidence that Potts had as little influence *then* in furthering the passage of the "Conemaugh county" bill as he would have during the *next* session in his laudable efforts to procure the removal of the county seat from Ebensburg to Johnstown.

Hereafter, when the editor of the *Tribune* undertakes to write a eulogium on his dear friend Potts, I demand of him that he shall state *facts* and not *falsehoods*. Let him "tell the truth and shame the devil." It is a wholesome maxim and one that is worthy of all acceptation. TRUTH.

[For the Cambria Freeman.]

MR. EDITOR—Without suggesting, much less dictating, the name of any person as a fit candidate for Assembly, I desire to say a few words in reference to that important question. I am a *northern* man, but not one with *southern* principles, as understood and claimed by the leaders of the removal project. I do not propose to enter into a discussion of that contemplated outrage further than merely to say that the candidate, whether he may prove to be a resident of the *northern, middle, or southern* portion of the county, must be a man who, on the removal issue, is "pure and beyond reproach." That he *will* be so I do not entertain a shadow of doubt, if the Democrats of the several election districts will see to it that no man who is not honest and competent, and who is not identified or in any way connected with what are known as political "*Rings*," is sent as a delegate to the convention.

There is another subject, however, of great public concern, and one in which the Democratic party of the State generally and the Democratic party of Cambria county especially, is deeply interested. I refer to the *apportionment* of the State into Senatorial and Representative districts, which *must* be done under the constitution by the Legislature to be elected on the second Tuesday of next October. This business is no "fool's play," but is always surrounded with grave and innumerable difficulties, which no man except one of *brains*, and who can give a *reason* for the faith that is in him, is competent to solve. That we *have* men in Cambria county who are fully capable to represent faithfully and intelligently her political interests in this regard and to retain her separate representation in the House in the future, as it has existed since 1857, cannot be questioned, but it is high time to sound the note of alarm. As I said before, I am the advocate of no man *specially* nor is this communication addressed to you with the design of advancing or promoting the personal or political prospects of any one aspirant, whoever he may be, for the Legislature. It is written simply, with an *honest* view, to impress upon the Democratic party of this county the vast importance of the question which I have fairly presented, and to say to the members of that party, in every election district in the county, that to be *forewarned* is to be *forearmed*, and then if they will *fail* to perform their whole duty let them, when they "sow the whirlwind, expect to reap the storm." CLEARFIELD.

GRANT IN THE SUNLIGHT.—The N. Y. *Sun* referring to Grant's St. Domingo job says: "In secrecy and to a foreign State the President has pledged his word to coerce as best he may the representatives of the people whose servant he is. In secrecy and to a foreign State he has pledged himself to make no communication to Congress concerning a public measure of the highest importance until satisfied that the measure will be successful. The people cannot forget these things. They are so many blows struck at the integrity and even the existence of free government and republican institutions, and blows of such a character that a free nation cannot survive many of them. The terrible devastations of war were not more dangerous to us as a people than is the spirit manifested in these acts of the administration; and it is sad to think that he who did so much to free us from the evils of war should so soon bring upon us these dark forebodings of deeper ill.

Then and Now.

It is well enough occasionally, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, to remind the radical voter of the doctrines professed and theories taught in the recent past, by the political leaders whom he follows, lest in the rapid retrogression of his party from the liberal position which it once assumed, he might forget and eventually deny that he was ever a republican. With this object in view we reproduce a letter addressed by John W. Forney to Andrew Johnson, a short time before the close of the late civil war, which originally appeared in print in the Washington *Republican* of January 17, 1867:

WASHINGTON D. C., Jan. 7, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson:

MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I cannot too heartily thank you for your letter, dated Nashville, December 30, 1864, received on Wednesday evening. There is not a word or sentence in the article from the Nashville *Times*, which you enclose, that does not meet my warmest approbation. I have read and re-read your letter and it, and have shown both to several intimate friends. I hope soon to be able to indorse both in my two newspapers—The *Chronicle* and the *Press*. After a pretty thorough canvass I think the Senators and Representatives from Louisiana will be admitted; and, if this is so, it is easy to anticipate that those of Tennessee will also be received. The *only person that I find opposed to your theory, and who is now hesitating as to the true course to be pursued in reference to the admission of Louisiana, is Mr Sumner, of Massachusetts.* He may probably be followed by Wade, Wilkinson, Chandler and a few more; but *Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is open and determined in his course*, and I think he will carry with him a number. The attempt to embarrass the admission of such States as Tennessee, after having gone through such suffering as yours, and *after having reorganized their States from the very foundation of principle and law*, would be a sad proceeding.

The fact is, my dear Governor, we cannot resist peace, should the Southern people lay down their arms and demand to come back into the Union under the terms of the amnesty proclamation—agreeing to the abolition of slavery by the amendment of the Constitution, and consenting to the restoration of the old Union. *Any party that opposes such an appeal would come to confusion, nor can we attempt to embarrass such questions as* those presented in the case of Louisiana and Tennessee, *by legislation on the subject of negro suffrage, because that question belongs to the States*—and it will look very odd if the legislators from the free States should endeavor to confer the right of suffrage upon the as yet illiterate negroes, just delivered from slavery in the South, *when, in nearly all the free States, the negroes are wholly disfranchised.* I feel in high hope that the course of the people of Savannah, which you have by this time seen, in coming forward voluntarily and heartily agreeing to the terms offered by the government, will be followed in other quarters, and that we are, in fact, about to realize the beginning of the end of the rebellion. We are looking for you here with much interest. Your presence and your counsel are needed. Yours truly,

(Signed) J. W. FORNEY.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Nashville, Tennessee.

A YOUNG MAN SHARES HIS FORTUNE WITH A DISINHERITED BROTHER.—Ten—yes, fifteen—years ago, says the Kansas City Times, there lived in St. Joseph a family by the name of Adams, the head of which was a stern, though kind old gentleman, whom fifty years had touched lightly. He was wealthy, but what he prized above all, was the pride of his old age—two noble boys, George and Frank, aged respectively eighteen and twenty. The war came on—the terrible strife in which brother was arrayed against brother, and father against son. Mr. Adams was an uncompromising Union man, and his eldest son, George, espoused his father's cause. Frank joined the forces in defense of the sunny South, under William Y. Slack. When the father learned of the course taken by the younger, his rage knew no bounds. He sent him word to return, or he was no longer heir to his broad acres or a recipient of his love. His son replied that no inducement would cause him to surrender his principles. The old gentleman drew up his will leaving his youngest son penniless. The war continued, each of the brothers fighting valiantly in defence of their different banners. Peace once more blessed the land, the eldest son returned home, while the younger located in this city, and by his courteous bearing and close attention to business gained hosts of friends. His whereabouts were unknown to either father or brother, and, though he loved them both, his pride would not permit him to return to a home from which he had been cut off in a moment of passion. The old gentleman was gathered to his fathers, and the eldest son became sole heir to his fathers wealth. George was no sooner in possession of his property than he made diligent search for his brother, and after a time traced him to this city. The meeting between the brothers occurred only last week, and was both cordial and affecting. The eldest caused a deed of half his estate to be made out in favor of his younger brother, and forced the acceptance upon him. Such a spirit is noble, grand and magnanimous, therefore we give St. Joe the credit, as stated above. The incident is true, as persons in both cities can testify.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF FRENCH CITIZENS AT PEKIN, CHINA.—Advices from Pekin give particulars of a fearful butchery of French residents in that city by a mob of Chinese on the 21st of June. An organized mob, imbued with an intolerable hatred of foreigners, and especially of the French residents, in a great mass appeared in the quarter inhabited by the latter, and immediately commenced beating and maltreating all the Frenchmen whom they encountered.

They, however, met with some resistence Inflamed with fury the Chinese procured all manner of weapons and began a dreadful massacre of the French.

They entered many houses, maltreating the inmates and dragging them forth into the streets, where they were beaten with stones and bludgeons and stabbed with knives.

Many were killed or will die from the injuries received. Some of the Chinese used fire-arms. The residence of the French Consul were broken into and himself and the Secretary of the French legation were brutaly massacred.

Some of the attaches were wounded.

The rabbie also killed several Sisters of Mercy and a number of priests, all foreigners, many French.

They also beat to death several Russians. All the French people ovetaken were killed or shockingly maimed. In fact the rage of Chinamen appeared to be directly expended upon this class of foreigners.

Not content with their fiendish work, they repaired to the Roman Catholic Cathedral and drove forth the worshippers, took possession, and after sacking it, set fire to it. It was totally destroyed.

"BRICK" POMEROY, the able and fearless editor of the New York *Democrat*, addressed a large meeting of workingmen not long since at Altoona, in this State. After giving the laborers some good advice; arranging the Radical party for destroying the Union, usurping the rights of States, and establishing a centralized despotism at Washington, and denouncing the Fifteenth Amendment, "Brick" concluded in the following "red hot" and effective manner:

The people of the New England States demanded that we must hate the people of the South; that we must be kind to the negro.—Now, let us see what New England is now doing. Instead of opening her shops and giving employment to the thousands and thousands, who, by the acts of Republicans are declared our equals, they are bringing ship load after ship load of Chinese to take the place of white labor, driving white men into poverty and compelling them to work for one quarter enough to support their families. And why? Simply because Chinese labor is cheap; simply because for $16 per month they can employ a man to labor. No matter how many thousands of white men are turned out of employment at Lynn and North Adams; no matter how many widows suffer; no matter how many orphans go supperless to bed; no matter how much wages are cut down, the only object of these loyal Puritans being to make money for themselves, that they may buy more members of Congress, enslave more workingmen, and control this government for the benefit of an infamous, accursed aristocracy. And they call this liberty! For my part, I believe in defending the interest of those who made the country great. The black people of the South have not built our railroads; they have not given us great Statesmen; they have not supplied us with great generals—although "the colored troops fought nobly." I desire that the white men of the North, the earnest, determined, intelligent white laborers of the country shall be protected; and I ask you as I would ask a favor on my dying bed, that you demand of the government that it defends those who have made this country what it is. We will have no more of this ignorant, uncultivated, Oriental element, to cheapen, to weaken, and to degrade the white labor of the country. I like a white man, and a man who defends the interests of the white men. I have nothing against Chinese labor, but I would see the earnest, deserving, intelligent white laborer of the country supported. Let us see that we stand together firmly for the right and the defence of our interests; that when we shall be called to our home over the river, we may feel that we have done our duty by ourselves and by our children; that we endeavored to relieve them from the oppression under which we now labor; that we have done something to restore them the blessings which our forefathers gave us—the blessings of that Constitution which protected each and every State alike; the blessings of law that would not rob the poor for the benefit of the rich; the blessings of an administration that will not heap the taxes all upon the laborer for the benefit of a corrupt, accursed, extravagant aristocracy, that never came into power until the Republican party stepped into war upon the rights of the people.

A MAN YANKED UP BY THE FEET AND CARRIED OFF BY A BALOON.—The baloon that goes with De Haven's circus seems fated to give origin to startling incidents that have attended it. We add another thrilling scene at this place, on the evening of the 16th inst. It was inflated in the presence of 1,500 people, the wind blowing sharply from the east. The aeronaut took his position in the frail bark, the ropes that held it to the earth were loosened, and sheering as it started, a sharp east wind blowing at the time, it caught a second party, who became entangled in the ropes, and rapidly ascended with the involuntary explorer hanging by the feet.

At the height of thirty feet the unwilling traveler succeeded in catching a horizontal rope near the bottom of the baloon with his hands, and thus supported mounted to the height of 400 feet and moved rapidly in a westerly direction.

The rapid cooling and condensation of heated air that supported it, and the extra weight of a hundred and eighty pounds, caused it to descend almost as fast as it went up, landing the two passengers with a heavy concussion on the eaves of a house from which they fell, bruised, gashed, and fainting, to the ground. At first they were supposed to be killed, but prompt medical attendance soon resuscitated them, and their hurts proved not very serious.

The emotions of a man hanging by his feet and hands alone and moving rapidly through the air, at an elevation of four or five hundred feet, may be better imagined than described. It was the most thrilling scene we ever witnessed, and we do not care to see the like again.—*Shelbina (Mo.) Democrat.*

ANOTHER ENGLISH HORROR.—The Uxbridge massacre is succeeded by the revelation of a series of murders which throw all atrocity far into the shade. The London correspondent of the *World* gives an account of a "baby farmer" who has succeeded in murdering forty infants whom confiding mothers had entrusted to her charge. This fiend is a woman named Waters, with many an alias, living in the suburbs of London.—Her numerous pseudonyms were necessary to her business. Her plan of operations were to advertise, under one name or another, her readiness to adopt an infant on payment of a premium of five pounds. Her style of advertising was very affectionate.—She was "very fond of children," and promised to do all in her power "to secure the happiness of the little one." She wanted a child "as young as possible," so that it would know none but herself and husband "as its parents." She had a home in every way calculated to "make a child happy." It may readily be imagined that there were many mothers in London willing enough to dispose of their children on such easy terms. In this way Mrs. Waters got possession of no less than forty children, all of whom she cruelly murdered. She did not long keep the babes under her loving care, but as fast as one was disposed of, advertised under a new name for another. In this way she carried on the trade of infant murder for a considerable time. All Christian England is shocked at these terrible revelations. But for the one Waters who is detected in her crime and brought to punishment, how many escape?—*Patriot.*

A SAD STORY.—The Scranton Republican tells a mournful story of a casualty on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad lately. A Mrs. Gaven with three children, two little boys aged five and seven years and a babe, was at the depot at Pittston to take a train. She put the two little boys in a car and then returned to the station for her babe. Meanwhile the train started. The station-master signaled the conductor to stop, and the little boys screamed at being carried away from their mother. But it seems that the train neither stopped nor was any care taken of the children. The mother telegraphed to put them off at Scranton. Nothing further is known of them until they were found on the railway track about 2 o'clock the next morning—the youngest one killed, and the other lying insensible, with his arm cut off close to the shoulder. The poor little wanderers had been run down by a train in a deep cut; but how or why they were put off the train no one knows. We have rarely read a more distressing story.

—A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will take out white spots.

General News Items.

—A man in Washington county has recently built a house, the four corners of which are each in a different township, the corner of the townships meeting in his cellar.

—An Ohioan's potato field was thoroughly rooted over the other day, and he thinks he might tell the story in a series of articles entitled, "What an H—G nose about farming."

—Nearly six acres of wooden buildings in Manchester, N. H., were destroyed by fire Friday morning. Two hundred families are homeless. Loss, half a million of dollars; half insured.

—The anti Chinese feeling in North Adams, Massachusetts, is so strong that an American employed to teach the arrived Chinese the language has been attacked with volleys of stones.

—A man named Claudy was fishing in a creek near Roxbury, Franklin county, on Monday. He was sitting beneath a bridge which gave way and fell upon him, killing him instantly.

—The Lyman gun, made at Reading, Pa., for the French government, and which is to throw a ball ten miles, has been satisfactorily tested, and will now be taken to England and tried there.

—A married lady of Milwaukee became insane. She escaped from the house and ran to the river. Her husband caught her by the dress, but she drew him into the river and both were drowned.

—The Philadelphia *North American* says that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is actively preparing for the establishment of a line of ocean steamers, to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

—In Massachusetts, after September 1st, if seven citizens of any town, or fifty of any city, demand it, the people, by vote, must decide whether ale, lager beer, or cider shall be sold in said city or town.

—A Cincinnati paper tells of a darkey child near that city, one year old, with a head 25 inches in diameter and weighing 26 pounds. An exchange wants to know how they got at the weight of the head.

—Two strangers recently staid at a farmer's house at Grundy Centre, Iowa. The next morning one hired the farmer to take him to Steamboat Rock. During his absence the other ran away with his wife and children.

—Believers in Benjamin Butler will be shocked to learn that he has ejected several hundred negro squatters from his estates near Hampton, Virginia. The noble freedman made no resistance, but they are disappointed in Ben.

—An Irish girl at Erie, a day or two since, caught another girl on the sidewalk who had on a hoop-skirt, stolen from the party of the first part, compelled her to take them off and surrender them, then and there. The affair created a genuine sensation.

—About the hardest thing said of Grant was lately wrung from a dissatisfied Republican, who had forgotten to subscribe and didn't get the office he was after. In his moment of agony he solemnly declared "Grant has disgraced the Republican party!" How is that for high, in the way of abuse?

—The Roman Catholic clergymen of the State of Iowa have addressed a letter to Hon Richard O'Gorman, of New York city, urging him to lay before his countrymen the advantages of that State for emigrant settlers. They claim that it is an El Dorado for the poor man, and just the spot in which the Celt can find a prosperous and happy home.

—Washington county contributes another murder. The victim was an elderly colored man named Samatol Brown. It is suspected that the perpetrators of the crime are Browns wife, a pretty mulatto woman much younger than he, and a colored man named John Fullum, who is alleged to be criminally intimate with the woman. They have both been arrested.

—Some two weeks ago the wife of a Dr. Bigelow, residing in the neighborhood of Lewistown, Pa., died. She and her husband not having lived agreeably, suspicions of foul play have since been entertained. In consequence of which the Doctor delivered himself to the civil authorities and has been lodged in the Lewistown jail. The affair is now undergoing investigation.

—The negroes in many of the Southern States are drilling nightly. Raleigh, N. C, has a battalion of negro cavalry. It is a curious feature of the times that negroes are permitted without molestation to organize themselves into military companies, and arm themselves, while the white citizens are denied the privilege, or if they exercised it, would probably be compelled by force to disband.

—Fourth of July brought forth a crop of murders. At St. Johnsville, N. Y., Charles Gacker deliberately shot Thomas E. Burdick, a school teacher, through the breast, killing him instantly. Near Boston, Abraham Rechberg, a German, was killed during a drunken row. At the west shaft of the Hoosic Tunnel Charles McCarthy was found murdered by some person unknown. Three negroes were killed at Wesson, Miss. A policeman was beaten to death by rowdies in Baltimore, and at Union Hill, N. J., Henry Eppinger had occasion to kill a ruffian who attempted to rob him.

—On Tuesday week some men were engaged in hauling in hay on the farm of Mr. Reynold Wallace, in Southampton twp. Cumberland co. There seemed to be very little appearance of a storm. The sun was shining brightly and there were scarcely any clouds in the horizon. Suddenly vivid flashes of lightning were seen and loud reports of thunder were heard. Four white men near the hay wagon were struck down by the lightning and very considerably stunned, whilst a negro on the wagon was not hurt in the least. It seemed to be literally a thunder bolt from a cloudless sky.

—On the 7th inst., a man named Peter Blew, brutally cut the throat of a boy 6 years old, the son of Mr. Hoffman, who resides in Kentucky, four miles below Lawrenceburg, Indiana, almost severing the head from the body. He had enticed the boy into the pig-pen, after making indecent proposals to Mrs. Hoffman, who was alone at the house. After murdering the boy, he returned to Mrs. Hoffman, and made an attempt at outrage, but she successfully resisted the attack, and ridding herself of the villain, ran to a neighboring house. The man made his escape, and no arrest has yet taken place.

—Mr. Henry Baldwin Foster, the unfortunate gentleman who lost his life in the late disastrous fire at Pittsburgh, was a son of William B. Foster, Esq., for many years a prominent and influential citizen of that city, and one who, during the war of 1812, signalized himself by sacrificing his fortune for his country. His brother, William B. Foster, Jr., the late Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is still favorably remembered in our own city; and the melodies of the youngest member of the family, Stephen C. Foster, will not soon be forgotten. The deceased was a quiet, unobtrusive gentleman, noted for faithful and conscientious attention to his duties, and much beloved by those who knew him. Death overtook him—where he was ever to be found—at his post.—*Phila. Age.*

A WELSH WOMAN GETTING HER ... —Montana has a citizen named Miss ... Evans, who is by birth a Welsh woman. She has set an example to women who ... worthy of acceptance, in that it ... courage, and endurance, and a will to ... her way by inherent force, which ... wished she had not tried by ... the vocal organs to prove that ... should have. About a month ago ... tered the United States District ... Montana, and asked to have a naturalization certificate made out for her. The ... functionary settled his spectacles ... his nose, examined the applicant with ... prise, and then plunged into the United ... statutes, in which he found no legal ... why a woman should not be ... and so Miss Evans received her ... which she boldly went to the land ... the Territory. There she staked a claim, made out her declaratory statement ... empt 160 acres of public land. This ... man, like the other, was somewhat astonished at her request; but examining ... he found no reason to reject the ... and her certificate was filed as No. ... The energetic lady then went to work ... her newly-acquired land and set about ... improve her farm, fencing it and ... showing that, having it, she intended to ... it. She now has a cow, a yoke of ... all the usual farming tools generally ... pioneers. Her land is in Deer Lodge ... ley, and some day the Northern Pacific ... road will run close to it, making ... tle fortune.—*Rock Island Argus.*

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER ... blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, ... Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of ... men, and all Chronic Affections of the ... Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and ... thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of ... patients who have used Rosadalis, ... for our Rosadalis Guide to Health, ... or Almanac for this year, which is ... lish for gratuitous distribution, ... give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, ... I take pleasure in recommending ... ROSADALIS as a very powerful ... I have seen it used in two cases ... happy results—one in a case of ... syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken ... les of your medicine. The other was a case ... of Scrofula of long standing, which ... rapidly improving under its use, and ... indications are that the patient will ... recover. I have carefully examined the ... formula by which your Rosadalis is made, ... and find it an excellent compound, ... alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., ... he has used Rosadalis in cases of Syphilis and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleanser of the blood ... know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Fadden, Martinsville, Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I want it for my brother, who has a very sore eyes.

Benj. Beehtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with a virulent eruption over my whole body. In a short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

Rosadalis is sold by Lemmon Bros., Ebensburg, and Druggists generally. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore. CLEMENTS & CO.

April 7, 1869. 1y.

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FIRST NATIONAL

Saddle & Harness Shop

IN CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The subscriber has commenced business in his Old Stand on High street, West Ward, opposite the Union School House, Ebensburg, Pa., where he is manufacturing and keeping on hand to fill all orders in his line at greatly reduced prices. Desirous of patronage from all his former patrons and the public generally, I have concluded to call, with a view of saving money for myself, as I will positively furnish the best and cheapest work that is or can be made in Ebensburg or adjoining counties. Call and see samples of my work and learn my prices.

M. M. ONEIL.

Ebensburg, March 10, 1870.-tf.

UNION HOUSE,

EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. The table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large and attentive and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler.

Jan 30, 1868.

Cambria Freeman.

TUESDAY. : : : JULY 14, 1870.

...and Mishaps at and near Home.

...mbria borough has just been treated to a ...lock-up.

...Carrolltown letter has been mislaid, and ...your failure to publish it.

...ic in aid of St. Lawrence church is to ...ce-in Connell on August 10th. Of ...at Glen Connell on August 10th. Of ...t will be an enjoyable one.

...d, Isaac Teeter, one of the oldest citizens ...stown, died in that place, after a long ...r illness, on Saturday week.

...Michael Grady, a much respected citizen ...stown, died very suddenly at his resi... ...is that place not many days ago.

...colored man was struck by the Pacific Ex... ...Tyrone, not long since, and knocked ...high embankment and seriously injured.

...W. McDowell, well known as a Johns... ...tleman and market master for several ...of his life, died in that place on Wednes... ...week.

...good vein of Johnstown iron ore has been ...er Wharton Furnace, Somerset coun... ...e hope that it will pay does not look like ...one.

...freight brakeman on the Huntingdon and ...Top Railroad, named Alfred Thompson, ...n over by a train of cars and instantly ...on Tuesday week.

...decree of the Johnstown District Court, ...sale, with its eighty houses and three hun... ...inhabitants, more or less, was last week ...erated into a borough.

...ming friend Geo. W. Yeager, of Altoo... ...our thanks for a combined fruit can ...ge iron and stove plate lifter--one of the ...s of handy household utensils.

...ree children in one family in Conemaugh ...d and two in another in Prospect bor... ...ave died of scarlet fever within the past ...or two. The disease is very virulent.

...the nine hundred and ninety-ninth time ...occasion to say that no communication, ...al or otherwise, will be published in our ...s unless the author's name.

...ed Kimmel had his left hand con... ...lacerated by the premature discharge ...l pistol with which he was patriotical... ...ting the 4th of July at Johnstown.

...ve under obligations to John H. Moore, ...ar dollar, for a first class "ridding" ...one of the softest lead pencils we ...-just the thing for directing papers. ...anks.

...k Elizabeth Karnes, aged 68 years, was ...by a locomotive at Gaysport, Blair coun... ...Friday week, and so terribly injured that ...d in less than an hour. She was deaf and ...ear the approaching train.

...ary Kress, confined on a charge of lar... ...delivered himself from the Huntingdon ...on Tuesday evening last, by cutting his ...with a razor. He had been with ...ys a few minutes before the tragedy.

...re glad to greet our young New York ...Mr. Patrician Roderigue, who is just ...on his usual annual visit to his relatives, ...mily of R. L. Johnston, Esq.) in this place. ...easant enjoyment and recuperated health

...man whose name we did not learn had one ...arms so badly crushed at Conemaugh, on ...th of July, that it had to be amputated.—...attempting to steal a ride on a freight ...but came nearer getting under the cars ...them.

...young man named Thomas Carroll fell ...the Iron railroad bridge below the depot ...stown, a distance of about thirty feet, ...ctured one of his arms and injured his ...severely. His foot caught on the end of a ...and caused the accident.

...ver light on the subject has convinced us ...the reported reversal of the match tax is ...ort, founded in fact. J. H. Moore, the ...ented match and notion pedlar, assures us ...o such thing has been done, and he knows ...of he speaks. *Moore's* the pity!

...purchase of several unmentionable ar... ...household utility gave rise to the rumor ...ax on that article of our most prominent ...had made up his mind to support the ...l candidate. Considering the great simi... ...names, the mistake was quite natural.

...Alexander Shaw, living on the Bridge ...Sewry, Blair county, on Tuesday night, ...ult. hearing a disturbance among his hor... ...ing that they were fighting, went ...nvertain the cause. In the morning he ...found near the fence, with his side horribly ...ed, and quite dead. He was kicked to ...by the horses.

...learn that a married woman residing ...Hemlock, whose name we did not ascer... ...suddenly ill on Monday last, and by ...her husband reached the house she had ...birth to twin children. The husband ...in quest of a physician, but ere he return... ...ves of the poor wife and mother had ...forever closed in death.

...Conrad Hoffman, lately in Altoona, named Geo. ..., attempted to form a coalition between a ...ted cigar and a loaded cartridge, and would ...succeeded admirably had not the cartridge ...luded to go off before the laudable experi... ...was fully comprised. The boy don't *see* so ...out of his eyes as he used to do, and some of ...s fun-loving companions will be apt to, ...although we were not awakened thereby ...our slumbers, we are assured that the ...st strains of instrumental music were ...orth beneath our chamber window on ...night last, and knowing the musical ...of the young friends, the performa... ...ll believe the story. They had ...eful attention and now have our wake... ...titude.

...rs. G. A. Berry and E. G. Kerr, of this ...have bought the exclusive right to man... ...Johnson's celebrated Corn ...in Cambria county. Farmers and oth... ...find this Corn Sheller—said to be the ...ever invented—a handy thing to have ...the house, and hence they should not hes... ...about selling out the money and supplying ...at once with an article so useful and ...sensible.

...man named Black was instantly killed ...two others seriously injured at Sinnama... ...Clearfield county, on the 4th inst., by ...ion of a cast iron anvil which was be... ...d the firing of salutes. On the same ...at Curwensville, same county, a package of ...ler which a man was carrying under his ...became ignited in some way, and the re... ...was the aforesaid man badly--and several ...slightly burned about their persons.

...the most agreeable gentlemen we ...had the pleasure of forming an acquaint... ...with for many a day, is Mr. Harry Hahn ...ade, of Lancaster, Pa., himself and his ami... ...and accomplished wife having been for ...weeks the guests, as they are the rel... ...of Mr. Philip Collins and wife, of this ...We hope that their future visits to the ...delete village" of Ebensburg will not be ...those of angels, few and far between. They ...ainly won the good opinion of all who cul... ...their acquaintance during their brief ...ourning in, and a double breasted wel... ...partake on sight, awaits them on all oc... ...and from their mountain friends.

...Henry and John Schnable were convicted ...the District Court last week of aggravated ...and battery and resisting Edward Bra... ...constable of Conemaugh borough, while ...attempting to arrest a man named Burk... ...who had taken refuge in the hotel of the ...e, and who was charged with setting fire ...he hoop skirt factory in order to cover up ...removal of his goods after having failed.— ...e scuffle between the Schnables and Brady ...latter's arm was broken. A civil suit in the ...ere followed, but it was afterwards com... ...paying Brady $400 and liquidating ...and lawyer's bills, costs, etc., probably ...more. In the present instance the jury re... ...ended the Schnables to the mercy of the ...t, and they were fined $20 each and costs. ...We are exceedingly sorry to learn that the ...ing house of our friend and subscriber, ...Joseph Long, of Cambria township, with ...contained, was totally destroyed by fire on ...day night last. Mrs. Long was awakened ...deep about 1 o'clock by the crackling of ...ames, and woke up her husband, but by ...time the fire had made such progress that ...was impossible for to save anything except ...church funds and a church book which ...had in his possession. The fire originated ...the kitchen, through the roof of which the ...pipe projected, but as there was no fire in ...in the evening the disaster can scarcely ...accounted for in that way. Mr. Long esti... ...his loss at $2,000, on which there is not a ...of insurance. Mr. L. deserves sympathy, as ...is advanced in years and has always been an ...e, hard-working man.

...Johnstown correspondent of the *Alle...* ...on, our own "Sku Bai" of former days, ...ishes that paper with the particulars of a ...rible death which befell a young German ...named Bernard Brender in that place on Tues... ...of last week. The unfortunate man was ...employed as a bricklayer, and had boarded at the hotel of John Fisher, ...Portage street. After returning from his ...on the evening of the day named, he com... ...ed the digging of a vault to receive the con... ...of an adjoining cess-pool, and while stand... ...on a ladder and in the act of tapping the ...ry vault, a considerable quantity of the ex... ...ed matter unexpectedly broke through, and it is ...ed the effluvia overcame him and he fell ...as his lifeless remains were discovered short... ...afterwards with head and shoulders buried ...the filth. Coroner Harold held an inquest, ...

...ORNATION CEREMONIES.—Mr. Jno. G. Thom... ...formerly a chaplain in the English army, ...received a unanimous call from the Con... ...churches north and south of Ebens... ...was duly elevated to the position of ...said churches on Sunday last. The ...ation services were held at the Congrega... ...church in this place, and consisted of ...and prayer by Rev. Thos. Jenkins, of ..., a lecture on the nature and practi... ...of the church by Rev. H. E. Thomas, of ...through the examination of the candidate ...Rev. T. R. Jones, the ordination prayer by ...Rev. D. Thomas, and imposition of hands by all ...the clergymen present, after which the charge ...given to the candidate by Rev. H. E. Thom... ...who then closed the morning services with ...benediction. The afternoon services comprised ...reading and prayer by Rev. D. Thomas, a charge ...to the churches by Rev. Thos. Jenkins, an elo... ...discourse on the necessity of coming to ...Christ by Rev. H. E. Thomas, and ben... ...diction by Rev. Jenkins. In the evening the ...services were conducted in English by Revs. ...Thomas, and Jenkins. The ceremonies ...throughout were very impressive.

Local Correspondence.

The School Exhibitions at Loretto.

Dear Freeman—As no one, in all probability, has sent you an account of the exhibition of the educational institutions of Loretto, you must be content to take my words on the subject.—The remembrance of my school-boy days at St. Francis, in its infancy, as well as many acts of kindness performed for me and mine by the Sisters of Mercy at St. Aloysius' Academy, make it a pleasure to me to write a few lines about said institutions.

I need not remark to you, as you have already seen it for yourself, that both the College and the Academy have been wonderfully improved, enlarged and embellished, within the past few years. No stronger proof could be given of their flourishing condition. The increased attendance of pupils has caused the work to be pressed on with vigor, so that young though they are, they can now take their positions side by side with more ancient and pretending Seminaries. In a country like ours the demand is proportioned to the merits of the commodity. So in educational institutions their merits as nurseries for training the youth in letters, science and religion are the best standards of their patronage.

The twentieth commencement of St. Francis' College could not have fallen on a more beautiful day, nor be celebrated before a more respectable audience. From every profession and walk in life, as well as from every party in the land, were the spectators that thronged to the Hall on that occasion. The exercises were varied, and were received with repeated bursts of applause. Music, orations, and a drama, ("Robert Emmet") constituted the intellectual treat spread out before us. At this distance of time, and without a programme, I am able to mention only a few of the young gentlemen who distinguished themselves. Mr. Stillwagen delivered the Valedictory—a beautiful composition, alike creditable to his head and heart.—In it he showed how livery he felt the sentiments of gratitude with which he regarded the continued efforts of enlightened zeal made for his progress and that of his young companions, by the Rev. President, A. J. Brown, and the devoted religious Professors of the College. Mr. Cronin delivered an oration of great merit and far beyond what might be looked for from so youthful a speaker. Mr. Marley, of Philadelphia, in a humerous character and Mr. Stillwagen in the character of Emmet, bore off the palm in the drama. The music was under the direction of Rev. H. S. Bowen, professor of the College and was well executed. The number of diplomas awarded to the graduates in the Surveying, Commercial and Scientific courses, was gratifyingly large. Very Rev. Father Tuigg, V. G., of Altoona, presented the testimonials and prizes. After the close of the exercises the clergymen and many others present partook of a bountiful repast prepared by the Brothers.

In the afternoon of the same day we attended the exhibition at St. Aloysius. The audience was not quite so large as at St. Francis, owing to the want of room. The exercises were music, instrumental and vocal, sacred and otherwise, with plays interspersed. The little ones made a humorous exposition of their grievances at the hands of the older pupils. A French play, entitled "La Petite Maman," was well rendered. I doubt if Parisian girls could have gone through it more naturally or more correctly. Miss Bigler, particularly, on the harp, some choice pieces, both alone and with piano accompaniments. The drama, "Christianity in the Primitive Ages," was the crowning part of the exercises. The young ladies had entered fully and appreciatingly into the spirit of the characters which they represented, and, as a consequence, were able to give expression to their sentiments in the most natural and graceful manner. How much more to the purpose are such specimens of the drama than are those so often presented! Here the noblest lessons of Christian truth and morality are brought, in most vivid colors, before the very eyes of the spectators, while he learns at what a terrible sacrifice his fathers have purchased for him their religion amid the shock of persecution as well as the blandishments of an enticing and luxurious world. The Valedictory was delivered by Miss Wall. It was a graceful, touching and excellent production.

Very Rev. Dr. Heyden made a few brief and appropriate remarks at the close, in his usual eloquent and impressive manner. Very Rev. J. Tuigg, V. G., presided at the distribution of premiums—the chaplain, Rev. H. S. Bowen, reading out the names of the successful competitors. The gold medals were awarded to Misses Wall and Julia Addison.

The success of the schoolastic year just closed gives every reason to hope that the next will be far in advance, in point of number and progress of the pupils, in both institutions. That this may be the case is the desire of every lover of true progress, not the least ardent among whom is your CORRESPONDENT.

JOHNSTOWN, July 11, 1870.

Dear Freeman—There was a picnic at Mineral Point on Saturday, 2d inst.; also, one in Woodvale on the same day. On the *Fourth* the Assistance Fire Company and another fire company, the Zouaves, and eight or nine orders of various kind, paraded the streets of our town in full uniform and regalia. They made a brilliant appearance and a long procession. H. A. Boggs read the Declaration from a platform on the Public Square. Considerable powder was wasted during the day and by a pyrotechnic display in the evening. On the 9th the American Mechanics, numbering over one hundred, paraded the streets and listened to a speech delivered by J. A. Burns, of Philadelphia, who pitched rough shod into the radical game of importing coolies from China by the ship load to take the places of the white mechanics and laboring men of America. The members of the order dined and listened much to their magnificent regalias, insignias of office, etc. On the same day (Saturday last) the Regular Baptist church held a picnic on Yoder Hill, west of town, which is said to have been a very pleasant affair. Thus were the 2d, 4th and 9th days of July celebrated in this county—all intended no doubt to honor the birthday of freedom on the Western continent—and thus I briefly report them, as the time is past and gone and the festivities which marked two of the occasions at least are almost among the things forgotten.

The District Court was in session here last week for several days, but I failed to get a report of its doings. Court convened but did not transact any business on the 4th.

The Johnstown schools have a five weeks' vacation, but for what reason I have not learned. The weather is not very warm—certainly the nights are not—and as well ventilated school room is one of the coolest places imaginable, unless your imagination gets down to the freezing point and takes in an ice house. There is no doubt sufficient reason for having the vacation, however, so I propose to let them go on with the vacate and I will go on with something else.

A party of ladies and gentlemen spent a few days last week at Sulphur Springs, Somerset county. They enjoyed themselves in fishing and playing *croquet*, and returned home perfectly unmolested and as happy as people generally are when they don't swell on a spree.

The theatres have collapsed during the warm weather, but arrangements are being made to have both inflated and in running order about the first of September.

The removal meeting did not come off during Court week, as was expected. The cause of the delinquency can only be traced to the fact that the Public Square was not large enough to hold the multitude!

The foundation of an immense woolen factory is now being laid in Woodvale and the brick work will be pushed rapidly to completion.

I am told that an effort is to be made to have a new township, to be called Grant, formed out of a part of Jackson township. The project may end in smoke, however, as its name would seem to indicate—Grant and smoke being inseperable. Still, as about forty-seven Grants could be made out of one Jackson, I can't see any good reason why the old township shouldn't be made to bear one affliction of the kind without a murmur.

Almost a fire occurred here a few nights ago. Some boys who were at play in the stable of Henry Walters accidentally set fire to the building. An alarm was raised in time to save it and a large portion of the town from destruction.

Ass't Marshal Englebach has just completed the census of Conemaugh borough, which numbers about 2,400 inhabitants—more by several hundred than it was set down for. It and Johnstown, and Millville, and adjoining boroughs, will make an aggregate of over 12,000, perhaps 13,000, and the other populous nooks and corners will swell the roll to 17,000 or thereabouts.

Our recently appointed postmaster, Mr. Gettys, will assume the duties and responsibilities of his new position about the 26th inst.

ROB ROY.

SUMMERHILL TWP., July 9, 1870.

Friend Mac—The ninety-fifth anniversary of American Independence was the occasion of considerable merriment among the rising generation, as well as among the old, in this "neck of timber." The pic-nic gotten up by Father Gallagher for the benefit of the Catholic church in Wilmore, proved quite a success, both in a financial and enjoyable point of view. Of the latter there was *quantum sufficit*—of the former, although considerable, the foregoing term will not apply, there was fully as much as the most sanguine could have expected—the net sum being about $430, which is to be applied to repairing the church, which is at present in a somewhat dilapidated condition.

Harvesting has already commenced here (wheat was cut on Tuesday,) and persons in that line of business will have their hands full for some time to come. The wheat and rye are average crops. The oats and potatoes promise an abundant yield. The corn ranges in height from one and one-half to four feet. Spring wheat looks excellent so far. There will be an abundance of hay this year. In fact everything is lovely and the goose occupies an extremely elevated position.

Mrs. Maguire, the veteran music teacher, is at present dispensing Piano Forte lessons to such of the young ladies of Wilmore and vicinity as hanker after that species of musical accomplishment. The Catholic choir has been reconstructed and placed under Mrs. M.'s charge for the further developments of their *vox humana*, and it is confidently expected that by *patience* and perseverance will ere *long* acquire considerable proficiency in vocal music; notwithstanding the fact that one of the members at least is a stupid sort of fellow with a voice capable of frightening an elephant away from his provender, more or less, and yet has the audacity to write to you occasionally over the quaint signature of SOLTERO.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report for the Year ending June 6, '70.

I. EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE COUNTY.

Our school interests during the year past were somewhat crippled by scarcity of teachers. Except so far as they were influenced by this, we have inside good progress. This progress is indicated in several particulars; as, first, in an increase in the length of term in many of the districts. In no fewer than eight districts was there a longer term of school than last year, and in but one district, containing but two schools, was there a shorter term. To Taylor township belongs the honor of being the first district in our county, except the borough-towns, to extend the length of her school term beyond the minimum period prescribed by law. At the same time she increased the wages of her teachers an average of $4.70 per month over the wages of last year. All honor to Taylor township! The new school district of Franklin has commenced well, starting out with a term of five months. The increased term of school in the eight districts to which I have referred, is sufficient to make an average increase in all the schools of the county of .44 of a month—equal to about ten days.

A second indication of the advancement we have made is the increase in wages. In eighteen districts which I have heard from up to the time of writing, the average increase is $2.15. Thus is the public gradually coming up to the wages of the teachers of our common schools. This is one of the most gratifying developments of the past year. It is an evidence that our school system has found an abiding lodgment in the public heart.

As a third evidence of educational progress, I would remark that in the eighteen districts referred to, there has been an increase of 102 pupils over the number enrolled last year. Besides these, I might refer to other indications that in Cambria county the school system is properly appreciated and supported. I am satisfied that the qualifications of our teachers as a rule were higher, and that our schools generally were more successful than last year. In a large number of schools we had an average attendance of over 90 per cent. Several houses were built during the year, and in a few districts some of the old houses were furnished with improved seats and desks, and quite a number of districts were partially supplied with excellent apparatus, such as reading tablets, penmanship charts, etc. Ebensburg furnished her high school with beautiful globes, telurian, orrery, and other philosophical apparatus, and Johnstown, under the auspices of Dr. W. W. Walters, secretary of the school board, has began a cabinet of natural science for *her* high school, which promises to become not only a valuable auxiliary to the school but a credit to the town.

II. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY SUPERINTENDENT.

Examinations.—In order to do away with private examinations altogether, I resolved to follow up the regular public examinations. Hence, I held thirty-two public examinations—five more than the year before, but I was forced to grant only thirteen private examinations, which was twelve less than the year previous. Only the extreme exigency of the case induced me to grant any private examinations at all; and I am determined to "shut down" on the practice entirely for the year to come, if it can be done. Of those examined, eighty-two were men, and one hundred and forty-four were women; and of those rejected, seventeen were men, and eighteen were women. Hence, of the male applicants for certificates about twenty per cent. were incompetent, while of the female applicants only about twelve per cent. were incompetent. As last year so this year I was obliged by the scarcity of teachers to afterward admit some of the best of those that had been rejected at the regular examinations.

Certificates.—During the year I granted one hundred and ninety-one provisional certificates. This was fourteen more than the year before. The average grade of these certificates is 2.6. Besides these, a considerable number of certificates from other counties were endorsed. Three professional certificates were also issued. As I remarked last year, "it is to be borne in mind that the number of certificates issued, and the number of candidates rejected, form no true index of the comparative number of persons, as many individuals were examined two and even three times. Account was kept of these persons only once."

Visits.—Owing to ill health and bad weather, I was unable to visit all the schools that were open during the year. I succeeded in making one hundred and fifty-eight visits, or an average nearly one and a quarter hours in each school. In these visits I observed the methods of teaching pursued, made such suggestions as I thought proper, took such memoranda as the Department has directed, sometimes conducted a recitation, and sometimes delivered a short address to the pupils. I was accompanied in twenty-five of these visits by school directors. Quite a number of schools were closed at the time I tried to visit them. These are not included in the number given above. It was very annoying to walk five or six miles to a school house, and find it closed. Many of these disappointments were owing to the fact that the secretaries in some of the districts failed to forward the report which the law has required, and I had no means of knowing whether the schools were in operation or not.

Other Work.—In addition to all this, I wrote over one hundred letters on official business, and scores of columns of educational matter for newspapers, magazines, etc., and attended institutes and educational conventions. During the year I travelled nearly 2,400 miles in the discharge of the duties of my office. In fact, I tried to earn and think I earned my salary.

III. EDUCATIONAL WORK DONE BY OTHER AGENCIES.

A normal institute was opened in Loretto on the 21st of June, and continued about eight weeks. It was conducted by myself. The school was well attended, and I believe was productive of good.

St. Francis' College and St. Aloysius' Academy in Loretto have both greatly enlarged their buildings and increased their facilities, which alone is sufficient to indicate their well deserved popularity and prosperity. The Roman Catholic boarding school for boys in Ebensburg, of which mention was made in my last report, has been for some time past in successful operation.

The night schools in Johnstown and its suburbs, of which I have made mention in former reports, were continued last winter. The generosity of the Cambria Iron Company in establishing and maintaining those institutions is deserving of praise.

The county institute was held in Ebensburg, commencing Monday, December 27th. It was attempted to run this convention entirely without the assistance of any person outside of the profession in our county. In this we succeeded. Not even a book, after the manner of Barnum's The Institute passed off very agreeably, and I believe was profitable to all concerned. The attendance was but slightly below that of the previous year.

IV. OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF IMPROVEMENT.

I have several times in the course of this report alluded to a scarcity of teachers. And indeed this difficulty in securing teachers to fill our schools, and in fact a few of the schools were not filled at all or but for a very short time. Others were commenced after the holidays; and some of our teachers taught two terms. At several of the public examinations no teachers at all were secured, and at others not more than two or three. It is true that in all I issued about ten certificates more than we have schools, but some of those who received certificates did not teach at all, and some of the certificates were granted very late in the year. It is one very serious obstacle in the way of improvement that we have so small a corps of teachers, and that we are compelled to take just such teachers as we can get.

Another difficulty to contend against is the singular apathy of parents. They are universally in favor of the cause of common schools; but at the same time they are so absorbed in the art of money getting, that they neglect the schools. This neglect is apparent from these particulars: 1st, they scarcely ever visit the schools; 2d, their children are allowed to absent themselves too much from school; and, 3d, they fail to provide them with proper books. It is not necessary to dilate on these points.

Of course, there are the usual difficulties of low wages and short terms; but, as I attempted to show in the outset, these difficulties seem to be giving way. The good work so nobly accomplished in this direction in the year just closed, I hope may be continued and extended in the year to come.

V. MEASURES CALCULATED TO PROMOTE IMPROVEMENT.

I know of but little that can be done to promote improvement, except to continue the policy of the past year. To effect much improvement in the face of the difficulties which exist here as I have tried to define them, we must go to the root of the matter, and educate the public sentiment. We can do this by means of the Press, by educational meetings, and by a conscientious discharge of our duties as teachers, directors, and superintendent. In a community where the people endeavor so well and deserve so well, and where I have been treated with such uninterrupted courtesy and indulgence, it is hard to find fault, and I have but little fault to find. T. J. CHAPMAN, C. S.

Mayer's Clothing Store, No. 214 Opera House, Main street, Johnstown. Try Mayer—sells cheap—very obliging—can't do better—bring your friends and neighbors. Boys' clothing—youths' clothing—men's clothing—underclothing—workingmen's clothing—fine clothing—strong clothing—summer clothing—Sunday clothing. Every size—every color—every style—every texture. That's what! That's so! All right! Railroaders, mechanics, everybody, take notice.

High Tide.—There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Mayer's dry goods boat floats on that tide, at the Opera House, Johnstown. Prosperity pervades the whole immense establishment at No. 212 Main street. The handsomest dry goods we ever saw sparkle in his store are his own and on his shelves like pearls in the sunlight. Their brilliancy casts a halo of glory across the street. Bonnets, hats and artificials unsurpassed.

Big Fish.—A man down east caught a fish seventy feet long. It was a *whaler*. The oil sold, like hot cakes, but not as rapidly as John J. Murphy, of Johnstown, sells dry goods and fancy goods. Five hundred dollars a day is a big sale, but as the goods are sold so wonderfully cheap the profits are very small. Cloth for men's wear of every pattern and the finest dress goods for ladies at old Mansion House Corner.

Colning Money.—There are two ways of coining money. One way is to go to James J. Murphy's Clothing Store and buy fifty dollars' worth of wearing apparel for about thirty dollars. Men's clothing and boys' clothing at 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. The last stock of summer clothing now closing out. Call immediately and clothe yourself comfortably. Don't forget Murphy's Star Clothing Store.

Auction! Auction!—Worthless goods can be bought cheap at auction, but only the best of goods in the prettiest variety can be seen, admired, bought and carried away from N. F. Carroll's popular low-priced dry goods, notion and grocery store, No. 215, Main street, opposite the Opera House, Johnstown. Nicest dress goods in the town, cheapest in the county, best in the State and prettiest in the nation. Go and see.

Fire! Fire!—A fire in Constantinople burned down five thousand dwellings. Much clothing was destroyed, but not from Leopold & Bro., No. 215 Main street, Johnstown, could replace if they didn't prefer to supply the countless customers who flock in on them from all parts of Cambria and neighboring counties, and who come cheerfully with the cash and go away contentedly with the best clothing and furnishing goods ever sold at such low prices.

President Grant, who has recently been rusticating in the Bay State, will, it is thought, (by whom we don't know,) soon visit Johnstown and invest in one of those elegant hats for the selling of which at such wonderful cheap rates Cohen's Hat Parlor, No. 227 Main street, has become so famous both at home and abroad. Hats and caps fit to adorn the head of a President, a prince, or a peasant, in endless profusion, at Cohen's renowned hat and cap emporium.

Cheapest—Simplest—Best!—Gearing all enclosed and warranted in McLanahan, Stone & Isett's (Hollidaysburg, Pa.) *Mower*, which they deliver free of freight for $110. They have also the best *Independent Spring Tooth Hay Rake, Emory Mower Knife Grinders, Self-Raking Reaper, Gum Spring Drills, Combined Clover Hullers, Separators, Cider Mills, &c., &c.* MCLANAHAN, STONE & ISETT, Hollidaysburg, Pa. [m.12.3m.*]

STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP, used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale. R. E. SELLERS & CO., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

—A counterfeit fifty cent rag is just out. Several genuine ones are also out—of our pocket.

BOOK NOTICES.

"LIFE IN UTAH, *or the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism*; being an expose of their secret rites and ceremonies, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon sect, from its origin to the present time;" by J. H. BEADLE, editor of the *Salt Lake Reporter*. National Publishing Company, Philad'a, Pa. A most valuable work, just issued and to be sold by subscription only.

For more than thirty years the world has been horrified, startled and perplexed by the audacity and success of a sect calling themselves Mormons. Though founded in fraud, this sect has succeeded in spite of all opposition until it is to-day the standing reproach of our country.

The Author's long residence in Utah, and his position as editor of the leading journal of that Territory, peculiarly qualified him to write this work. Mormonism has been productive of so many dark and strange mysteries—so many terrible crimes that few can comprehend, without an intimate knowledge of it, how much wickedness it has to answer for, and what a standing menace to order and society it is.

The work shows how Joe Smith and Brigham Young have been enabled to deceive and cheat their followers; how, by leading them on from crime to crime, and enticing them with licentious baits, they have succeeded in maintaining their influence over them; and treats of the Mormon religion, its infamous and heathenish character, its multitude of gods, its abominable doctrines and practices, revealing many strange and outrageous ceremonies. Of the "Endowment" or initiation ceremonies, showing how ob-cene and disgusting they are; how female modesty is outraged in them, and how licentiousness is taught as a part of their religious creed.

It is important that the public should know what manner of people are growing up in our very midst. This work gives a full and authentic account of their degraded social condition, their blasphemous rites and ceremonies; their sacrilegious doctrines and practices, and is the most thrilling and startling account of licentiousness and crime ever published. It is calculated to do great good by giving to the public a candid and impartial statement of a question which bids fair to cause no little trouble. The book is sold only by subscription, and agents are wanted in every county.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST—Prompt to time comes BALLOU'S MAGAZINE for August, freighted with a remarkable store of good things in the shape of reading matter. The opening article is an illustrated chapter on billiards, and then follows pictures of Havana, and several engravings of interest to the general reader. Among the stories are two sea-yarns of the first quality, several for lady readers, two for children, and tales of adventure and daring that all must like. On the whole, Ballou's Magazine is about the best and cheapest publication to be found in this or any other country, for it is only $1.50 per year, or 15 cents single copy, and is for sale at every periodical store in the United States. Address THOMES & TALBOT, Boston, Mass.

GREATLY PLEASED—A lady friend of ours, and one of taste and culture, declares that she never saw a better photograph of herself than the one taken a few days ago by Mr. T. R. Evans, the exquisite artist in this place. Mr. E. knows how to please all who favor him with their patronage

NEW CROSSING.—Our borough "dads" have caused a new crossing to be put down on Main street. It leads direct to the door of C. T. Rubers' watch, jewelry and notion store, which leads us to say that everybody ought to go there and buy what they need in that line of traffic.

PROSPERING—We don't visit Loretto very often, but we hear enough from there to convince us that A. J. Christy has made a very good hit by introducing a general assortment of merchandise into his fine store room in that village. People have discovered that he keeps an excellent stock and sells very cheap.

DON'T WORK—Running a farm without the necessary labor-saving machinery is an uphill business, and no progressive man now-a-days attempts to do it. Mowing machines, hay rakes, hay forks, and such implements, pay for themselves in a year or two. Geo. Hunt-ley keeps the very best labor-saving machines that are manufactured.

THE SICKEST OUT.—We have something sweet to tell you, a secret you're not asked to keep: if you go to Shoemakers' store they'll sell you the best of goods most awful cheap. So, now that we have told you don't fail to call that way, and when they s bill have sold you, get out your cash and promptly pay.

TELL HIM.—If you have a neighbor, dear reader, that you think don't know that R. R. Davis keeps a big store and a big stock in the East Ward, and sells goods cheaper than the cheapest, just tell him about it, will you?—and charge it to us. And don't fail, while you're at it, to try and induced him to go there and buy.

JUST OUT.—A microscope of great power, through which a lady's bonnet can actually be seen at the distance of half a yard, has just been invented. It don't require a microscope to see the other nice goods which the ladies wear and which they buy so very cheap at the popular mercantile mart of A. G. Fry, Main street, Ebensburg. Buy from Fry.

CORN'S TALK.—The late warm rains have put vegetation into a conversational mood—At least there is a good deal of corn's talk going on just now. If the language could be understood it might be that the growing corn is telling the people that it will be for sale in due course of time at the great flour and feed store of E. J. Mills, in this place. Sensible corn's talk!

"BUB, is your sister at home?" "Yes, but she won't see you to-night." "Why?" "Because she said she was going to have one more mess of onions if she never got another bean." It is perhaps needless to say that the "sister" aforesaid don't live in this vicinity and of course don't buy her dress goods and other "fixtures" at the cheap cash store of V. S. Barker. Sensible ladies here do buy from Vallie, however.

The Very Best.—Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod, with Spiral Flanges, has been erected on thousands of buildings in all parts of the United States; and in a test of thirteen years, no instance of their inefficiency has occurred. It has received the first premiums at many State Fairs and Institutes, and was never beaten in any scientific contest. It has been endorsed by over five hundred Professors of Colleges and scientific men, as the best rod ever invented, possessing all the elements required to protect buildings from lightning. Its power surpasses twenty iron rods, or a solid copper rod an inch and a half thick. It does not get out of order, but will endure as long as the building stands on which it is erected. No holes are made in slate or tin roofs, and in every respect the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed.—The attention of Architects and Builders is respectfully called to the merits of this rod. Manufactured by LOCKHART & CO., 234 Penn street, Pittsburgh, and put up in Cambria county only by RICHARD JONES, Johnstown, Pa., who will promptly execute work entrusted to him in the most perfect and satisfactory manner. P. O. Box 50, Johnstown, Pa.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Having been solicited to permit my name to be used in connection with the Democratic nomination for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for said office, subject of course to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to attend to the duties of the position with strict honesty and fidelity. JOSEPH CRISTE.
Washington twp., June 9, 1870.*

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—At the solicitation of many friends, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for COMMISSIONER, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention of Cambria county, or to the will of the Democratic voters of said county, in whatever other manner expressed. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the position honestly and to the best of my ability, keeping ever in view the interests of the tax-payers. PATRICK SMITH.
Munster Twp., May 12, 1870.-tf.

CLOSING PRICES

Of DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., July 11, 1870.

U. S. 6's of '81	114½	114⅝
" " '62	110¾	110¾
" " '64	110¾	110¾
" " '65	110¾	110¾
" " '65, new	109¾	110
" " '67	109¾	110
" " '68	110	110⅛
" 5's, 10-40's	107⅜	108
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	114	114⅜
Due Comp. Int. Notes	19	
Gold	133¾	133¾
Silver	108	109
Union Pacific R.R. 1st M.B'nds	845	865
Central Pacific R. R.	900	910
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	780	790

MARRIED.

OATMAN—EVANS.—At the residence of Mr. R. R. Thomas, in this place, on Tuesday afternoon, July 5, by Rev. T. R. Jones, Mr. M. L. OATMAN, of Ebensburg, and Miss. NANNIE J. EVANS, of Grenville, Ohio.

Our amiable and energetic young friend Mart. has at last taken the all important step we have so often advised, and in doing so we must say that he eminently deserves the congratulations and good wishes of his many sincere friends, and their name is legion. That he has made a wise choice and won a true and loving wife and a devoted and earnest helpmate, we have not the least doubt, and therefore we improve the occasion go by without expressing the hope that their days may be long in the land, and that peace and prosperity may ever attend and bless them in all the pursuits and pleasures of this life, and that never-ending bliss may be their eternal reward in the next.

DIED.

KEOGH.—At East Liberty, Pa., on Sunday morning last, July 10th, of disease of the heart, Rev. JAMES KEOGH, D. D., aged 36 years, 5 mos. and 6 days.

The sad and melancholy intelligence conveyed in the above brief announcement fell like a pall upon the hearts of the many friends of this highly gifted and greatly beloved priest, who was recognized as one of the brightest lights in the Catholic Church and a theologian of extraordinary ability and decided proficiency. As the last year and a half of his life was spent mostly on the mountain, those among us who had the opportunity of listening to his eloquent and impressive sermons, and who learned to appreciate his goodness of heart, need not be told that a rare scholar, a faithful and earnest priest, a true friend and an unerring spiritual adviser and director has been called to receive the judgment seat of God to give an account of his stewardship while a sojourner in this "vale of tears."

Dr. KEOGH, as we learn from the Pittsburgh *Post*, was born in Enniscorthy, County of Wexford, Ireland, on the 4th of February, 1834. His family removed to this country when he entered St. Michael's Seminary, Birmingham, at the age of twelve years. In the following year he was sent to the College of Propaganda at Rome by the Rt. Rev. M. O'CONNER, then Bishop of Pittsburgh, and after a course of studies of nine years, graduating with the highest honors, in his proficiency in theological science, took the degree of Doctor of Divinity by a public act. The Holy Father honored the occasion with his presence, and expressed his approbation by the gift of a valuable mosaic to the young theologian. He was ordained in Rome by the Cardinal Vicar on the 8th of August, 1858. On his return to his Diocese he taught theology at St. Michael's Seminary, of which institution he was afterwards, for a short time, President. On leaving this Diocese, in 1864, he was appointed Professor of Scripture and Dogmatic Theology in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, Philadelphia. He was also, at different periods, the editor of the Pittsburgh *Catholic*, and of the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard*. During the preparation of the material for the late Plenary Council of Ba

[CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

be suppressed; that afterwards, when Cameron "felt the pressure of the multiplied labor," he proposed to resign, but coupled his offer with a condition that "some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy," namely, the policy of arming negroes, to which Mr. Lincoln was himself opposed; that Cameron did resign upon these terms, and used the privilege conceded to him by suggesting the name of Stanton. Everybody who knows Simon Cameron will understand the object of dragging this thing by the head and shoulders into your article. In fact and in truth, there was no kind of connection between these two men—no sympathy nor mutual respect. Cameron did not resign; he was *removed* for good cause. He had no lot or part in naming his successor. The removal and the appointment were both made before Mr. Cameron knew of either, and they were made because the President saw the necessity of having a man at the head of that department who was competent and incorruptible. The correspondence afterwards published, under the names of Messrs. Lincoln and Cameron, was fictitious, and was got up at the instance of the latter in order to give the affair a false appearance. It is morally impossible that Stanton could have given his approval to Cameron's abortive report on the negroes, for he was at that time a white man, every inch of him, proud of the great race he sprang from and full of faith in its capacity to fight its own battles and govern itself. Nothing would have humiliated him more than to see the American people relinquish their rightful place in the front rank of the world, surrender their inheritance of free government, and sneak back behind the African for protection in war or in peace. Long after he was Secretary of War he told Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, that he had not only refused to sanction the enlistment of a negro regiment, but had punished an officer for merely proposing it. I understand that you have promised to contradict yourself on this subject, and I hope you will keep your word.

Your account of his raid upon the Treasury, in company with Governor Morgan, would look very strange in a panegyric made by anybody but you. I will restate the facts you have given, but without the drapery by which you conceal from yourself the view of them which must unavoidably be taken by all men who believe in the obligation of any law, human or Divine.—In the winter of 1863, the Legislature of Indiana was dissolved before the appropriation had been made to carry on the State Government or aid in putting troops in the field. Of course Congress did not and could not make appropriations for carrying on the State Government or putting troops in the field, which the State was bound to raise at her own expense. But the Governor determined to get what money he wanted without authority of law, and he looked to Washington for assistance. President Lincoln declined to aid him, because no money *could* be taken from the Treasury without appropriation. Mr. Stanton, being applied to, saw the critical condition of the Governor, and, without scruple, joined him in the financial enterprise. He drew a warrant for a quarter of a million of dollars and gave it to the Governor to spend as he pleased, not only without being authorized by any appropriation for that purpose, but in defiance of express law appropriating the same money to another and entirely different object. If this be true, the guilt of the parties can hardly be overcharged by any words which the English language will supply. It was getting money out of the treasury, not only unlawfully, but by a process as dishonest as larceny. It involved the making of a fraudulent warrant, of which the moral turpitude was no less than that committed by a private individual when he fabricates and utters a false paper. It was a gross and palpable violation of the oath which the Governor and Secretary had both taken. It was, by the statute of 1846, a felonious embezzlement of the money thus obtained, punishable by a fine and ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The parties, according to your version, were both conscious of the high crime they were perpetrating, for you make one say to the other, "If the cause fails, you and I will be covered with prosecutions, and probably imprisoned or driven from the country."—You do not diminish or mitigate the offense one whit by saying that the money was afterward accounted for. A felony cannot be compounded or condoned by a simple restitution of the spoils; and the law I have cited was made expressly to prevent officers charged with the safe keeping, transfer or disbursement of public money from using it to accommodate friends in a "critical condition." But what will be said of your trustworthiness as a contributor to history when the public comes to learn that this whole story is bogus? I pronounce it untrue in the aggregate and in the detail—in the sum total and in every item. The truth is this: in 1863 the Democratic majority of the Indiana Legislature were ready and willing to pass their proper and usual appropriation bills, but were prevented by the Republican minority who "bolted" and left the houses without a quorum until the constitutional limit of their session expired. The Governor refused to re-convene them, and thus, by his own fault and that of his friends, he was without the means to pay the current expenses of the State. He was wrong, but his error was that of a violent partisan, not the crime of a corrupt magistrate.—He did not come to Washington with any intention to relieve his necessities by plundering the Federal treasury. He made no proposition either to Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Morton that they, or either of them, should become his accomplices in any such crime. His purpose was to demand payment of a debt due, and acknowledged to be due, from the United States to the State of Indiana. The money *had been appropriated* by Congress to pay it, and it was according to law! I know not how Mr. Morton may like to see himself held up as a felon confessing his guilt, but I can say, with some confidence, that if Mr. Stanton were alive he would call you to a very severe reckoning.

What must amaze the readers of your article more than anything else is the perfect sincerity of the belief which you express, directly or indirectly, in every line of it, that the base misconduct you attribute to Mr. Stanton is eminently praiseworthy. You seem to be wholly unconscious of defaming the man you meant to eulogize. But, if your facts be accepted, the honor and honesty of them will not be measured by your standards. It may be true that public opinion has of late been much debauched; but the American people have not permanently changed their code of morality. Good faith between man and man, personal integrity, social fidelity, observance of oaths, and obedience to the laws which hold society together, have heretofore been numbered among the virtues, and they will be again. The government of God has not been reconstructed. Fraud or force may abolish the Constitution, but the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are beyond your reach; some persons have faith enough to believe that even "the gates of hell shall not prevail against them."

The odious character you have given Mr. Stanton is not merely unjust in itself, but, if uncontradicted, it must lead to other misconceptions of him. Besides the offences against law, justice, humanity and truth which you have enumerated and assigned to him for his glorification, he has been charged with others which, if established, must expose him to universal execration. For instance, it is asserted that in the winter of 1861, when he was a member of the Cabinet, he gave to Governor Brown, of Mississippi, the most emphatic assurance of his conviction that secession was right, and urged him to go on with it; that in 1862, while he was writing the most affectionate letters to General M'Clellan, he not only maligned him at Washington, but maliciously plotted his defeat and the destruction of his army before Richmond; that he refused in 1864 to receive the Andersonville prisoners when offered freely without ransom, exchange, or other equivalent, though he knew if left there they must perish miserably for want of the medicine and food which their captors had not the means to give them. These accusations, you are aware, have often been made, with horrible aggravations which I need not repeat. His friends have denied and discredited them, mainly on the ground that his character was wholly above such imputation. But you have done your full best to make this defense worthless. If he wore the cloak of constitutional Democracy with us, and put on the livery of abolitionism with you, why should he not assume the garb of a secessionist with the men of the South? If he tried to get his friend Toucey kidnapped, what moral principle could hinder him from contriving the ruin of his friend M'Clellan? If he craftily exerted himself at your end of the avenue to bring on a bloody civil war, which, according to his own declarations at our end, was unlawful and causeless, what crime against human life was he not capable of committing? If he wilfully left our prisoners to certain starvation, and then managed falsely to throw the odium of their death upon the political enemies of the party in power, and thus contributed very largely to the enslavement of the Southern States, was not that an act of "intense and abounding patriotism," as well worthy of your praise as some others for which you have bestowed it? Those who give credit to you will find it perfectly logical to believe the worst that has ever been said of him.

Sejanus has passed for about the worst specimen of ministerial depravity whom we have any account of; but nothing is recorded of him which might not be believed of Stanton, if you are regarded as credible authority; for you have made it a labor of love to paint him as a master in the loathsome arts of treachery, dissimulation and falsehood—unfaithful alike to private friendship and to public duty. With the talents he possessed and the principles you ascribe to him, he might have made an invaluable Grand Vizier to a Turkish Sultan—provided the Sultan were in the prime of life and had no powerful brother near the throne; but in a free country such a character cannot be thought of without disgust and abhorrence.

In your eyes the "intense and abounding patriotism" of Stanton is sufficient to atone not only for all the faults he had, but for all the offenses against law and morals which the utmost fertility of your imagination can lay to his charge; and patriotism in your vocabulary means devotion to the interests of that political sect which has you for one of its priests.—This will not suffice. You cannot safely blacken a man with one hand and neutralize the effect by dobbing on the whitewash of patriotism with the other. Patriotism, in its true sense, does indeed dignify and adorn human nature. It is an exalted and comprehensive species of charity, which hides a multitude of sins. The patriotism of Washington, which laid broad and deep the foundation of free institutions and set the noble example of implicit obedience to the laws; the patriotism of John Hampden, who voluntarily devoted his fortune and his life to the maintenance of legal justice; the patriotism of Cato, who resisted the destructive madness of his countrymen and greatly fell with a falling State; the patriotism of Daniel O'Connell, who spent his time and talents in constant efforts to relieve his people from the galling yoke of clerical oppression; the patriotism of the elder Pitt, who, speaking in the cause of universal liberty, loudly rejoiced that America had resisted the exaction of a tyrannical Parliament—to such patriotism some errors may be pardoned. When men like these are found to have committed a fault, it is well that history should deal with it tenderly,

> And, sad as angels for the good man's sin,
> Weep to record and blush to give it in.

But the loyalty that tramples on law—the fidelity which stabs the liberties it ought to protect—the public zeal which expands itself in gratifying the vindictive or mercenary passions of one party by the unjust oppression of another—this kind of patriotism has less claim to the admiration of the world. It is a cheap thing, readily supplied to any faction unprincipled enough to pay for it. It is entirely too "intense and abounding;" and its intensity and abundance are always greatest in the worst times. It does not sanctify evil deeds. If it be not a sin in itself, it certainly deserves to be ranked among what Dr. Johnson calls "the rascally virtues."

Mr. Stanton's reputation is just now in a critical condition. He took no care of it while he lived, and he died, like Bacon, leaving its vindication to "men's charitable speeches." He needs a more discriminating eulogist than you and a far better defence than I am able to make. I have not attempted to portray his good qualities; I intend only to protest against your shameless parade of vices to which he was not addicted and crimes which he never committed; and this I have done, not only because it is just to him, but necessary for the vindication of others. J. S. BLACK.

PETER CAMPBELL'S
IMPROVED
BEE HIVE.

The undersigned has secured letters-patent of the United States, dated December 14, 1869, for an improvement in the construction of Bee Hives, and claims for his invention advantages possessed by no other heretofore patented.

The principal feature of this Bee Hive is the arrangement by means of which it is thoroughly ventilated, thus precluding the possibility of the bees smothering, the comb moulding or the honey souring. This desirable end is accomplished by a vertical perforated tube, running centrally through the hive and open at the top and bottom. All persons interested in apiculture will at once see the great advantages secured in this improvement. The ventilator is for the increase of bees

The peculiar construction of the box, particularly in the arrangement of the inner compartments, whereby it can be cleaned at any time without disturbing the bees, is another valuable improvement which will be obvious to any person who examines this Hive. An examination of the workings of the bees or the condition of the interior can be made at any time, as the sides are cased with glass. Bees can be trasferred from a different hive to the improved one without any difficulty whatever. It would require too much space to enumerate here all the advantages claimed in this invention, but full information will be promptly furnished by applying in person or by letter to the patentee. I am now prepared to dispose of territory for the sale of the Improved Bee Hive in any portion of the United States.

PETER CAMPBELL,
Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE

The patentee of the above has also invented and patented an AUTOMATIC RAILWAY GATE, to which he invites the attention of railroad men. Full information will be furnished on application, and Company Rights will be disposed of by the inventor. Address as above. [jan.11.'70.-tf.]

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Cambria county, to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JULY, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate of which David T. Storm, late of Washington township, died seized, to wit:

No. 4. Being the one undivided half of a tract of woodland situate in the township of Summerhill, in said county, adjoining lands of Cunningham & Stonebeck and others, containing **433 Acres**, more or less, and being the tract of land surveyed on a warrant to Isaac Bannan.

No. 5. Being one equitable interest in a tract of improved land situate in Washington township in said county, adjoining lands of Heirs of Terrence McEnnis, Joslk and McGough, John Kennedy, Peter McGough, and others, containing **96 Acres**, more or less, about — acres of which are cleared and have thereon erected a Dwelling House, Barn, and other Outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgages of the purchasers.

FRANCIS D. STORM,
Adm'r of D. T. Storm, dec'd.
Ebensburg, June 23, 1870.-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to the undersigned directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on SATURDAY, *the 16th day of July next*, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of which Edward Burk died seized, to wit:

A PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND

situate in the township of Washington, county of Cambria, and state of Pennsylvania, adjoining lands of Nicholas Bauer, Cunningham & Stonebeck, Arent Sonman, and others, containing **130 Acres**, more or less, about **3 Acres** of which are cleared, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story Plank House and Frame Stable.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bond of the purchaser.

WILLIAM BEHE, Administrator.
Washington Twp., June 23, 1870.-3t.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The Petitions of the following named persons for Tavern and Eating House License will be presented at the ensuing Argument Court, July 13, 1870:

TAVERN LICENSE.
Mathew Dignan, Gallitzin Township.
Charles Julian, 2d Ward, Johnstown Borough.
Thomas S. Davis, 2d Ward, " "
John Brady, 3d Ward, " "
Michael Griffin, Millville Borough.
John Smith, Prospect Borough.
George W. Mullin, Washington Township.
EATING HOUSE LICENSE.
George Guessragen, Cambria Borough.
Julius Stich, Carrolltown Borough.
Osborne McAbee, West Ward, Ebensburg Bor.
Nicholas Wolff, Wilmore Borough.

J. K. HILL, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, June 23, 1870.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—
Estate of DANIEL DIMOND, dec'd.

The undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county in the matter of the confirmation of the second and final account of William Kittell, Esq., Trustee to make sale of the real estate of Daniel Dimond, dec'd, to report distribution of the assets in the hands of the said accountant to and amongst the persons legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of Shoemaker & Oatman in Ebensburg, on *Friday, July 22d*, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on the fund.

GEO. W. OATMAN, *Auditor.*
Ebensburg, June 23, 1870.-3t.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ACCOUNT of FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Adm'r of MARGARET M'KENNA, dec'd:

And now, June 15, 1870, on motion of Messrs. Johnston & Scanlan, John Fenlon, Esq., appointed Auditor to report distribution of money in the hands of the Administrator to and among the parties entitled to the same.

In pursuance of the above appointment, I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on *Saturday, the 23d day of July next*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purposes of said appointment, and where all interested are requested to attend.

JOHN FENLON, *Auditor.*
Ebensburg, June 23, 1870.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—
Estate of FRANCIS GILLESPIE, dec'd.

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to report distribution of the money in the hands of R. L. Johnston, Esq., Adm'r *de bonis non cum testamento annexo* of Francis Gillespie, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will sit at his office in Ebensburg, on *Thursday, the 28th day of July*, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, and where those interested are required to attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

WM. H. SECHLER, Auditor.
Ebensburg, June 23, 1870.-3t.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. R. S. Bunn, West Ward. [my12.]

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1328 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

☞ Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrate Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,
Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-1y.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, upstairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. E. SCANLAN
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,..... GEO. W. OATMAN
SHOEMAKER & OATMAN, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Offices on High street, immediately east of Huntley's hardware store. [ap.8,'69.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street, [aug.27.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row.
Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street.
Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Hasson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. jl8.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!

DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?

AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO

OBEY THE SUMMONS!

This you are not, unless you have been to

Wolff's Clothing Store,

and have bought one of those superb

FIREMAN'S COATS,

to keep you warm and dry. WOLFF makes them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.

☞ *NO FIT, NO CHARGE!* ☜

Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East, and his READY MADE

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT

now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of

SUMMER GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.

☞ OVERCOATS, from the lowest priced Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.

☞ Full Suits of Clothing at from $9 to $30. Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cents to $5. Also, a general variety of

NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c

☞ In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.

GODFREY WOLFF,
Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, Pa

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
Samuel E. Elmore, Pres't. - - Francis D. Douglass, Sec'y.

THIS COMPANY ranks among the first class Life Insurance Companies doing business in Massachusetts, and by complying with the laws of that State, insures perfect safety to her Policy Holders. It grants 50 per cent loan of premium on Life Policies to its Insured, and by applying all the cash collected from its members to Insurance, gives the largest Insurance attainable for the amount of money invested. Its profits are divided among the Policy Holders, and its Dividends have never been less than 50 per cent., thus bringing the net cost of the Insurance within the most limited means, and affording the protection of a Policy on terms not excelled by any Company.

Trustworthy and reliable men are wanted to act as agents for this Company in Cambria and adjoining counties, and with such the most liberal arrangements will be made. To those who may be unacquainted with the business, full instructions and aid will be most cheerfully rendered whenever desirable or available.

COPE & JOHNSON,
Agents for Cambria County,
Johnstown, Pa.
HOME & NORTON, General Agents, 64 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. [apr.14.-1y.]

"Poor women are on every side, and orphans cry for bread, because husbands and fathers lived and died uninsured."

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Organized 1850.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, Pres't. JOHN S. WILSON, Sec.

All policies non forfeitable. All policies are payable at death or 80 years of age.

ECONOMY in management, CARE in the selection of risks, PROMPTNESS in the payment of death claims, and SECURITY in the investment of its immense funds, are rigidly adhered to and have ALWAYS characterized this Company.

J. FRANK CONDON,
Special Agent.
Nov. 11, 1869.-1y.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the

Loretto Marble Works,

all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Supoes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.

Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

A GREAT CHANCE
To Save Money!

ALL PERSONS buying Goods from me after this date, and paying CASH for the same, will be allowed TEN PER CENT. off regular prices. No discount will be allowed unless CASH is paid down at time of purchase.

☞ Come one! come all! and convince yourselves that MONEY CAN BE SAVED BY BUYING FOR CASH from

GEO. HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1870.-tf

GAY & WELSH,
Successors to Gay & Painter,
WHOLESALE
Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
FLOUR, PRODUCE, FISH, SALT, CARBON OILS, &c., &c.,
362 LIBERTY STREET. - PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE
JANNEY & ANDREWS,
123 Market St.
PHILADA.
GROCERS

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.

HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish

COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,

of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.

The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.

Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.

Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.

☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.

OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

FARMERS, Look to Your Interests,

AND BUY ONE OF

SPROUT'S COMBINED

HAY FORK AND KNIFE,

THE BEST AND ONY PERFECTLY COMBINED

Hay Fork and Knife Manufactured.

EVERY FORK WARRANTED.

As only a limited number can be supplied for this county, orders for this celebrated Hay Fork and Knife should be sent in early to

GEORGE HUNTLEY, EBENSBURG, PA,
Sole Agent for Cambria County.

Who can also supply WOODEN PULLEYS, which are far superior to Iron Pulleys. Also, STEEL GRAPPLES for fastenining Pulleys to Beams or Rafters—the most convenient fastenings yet introduced, as they can be put up or taken down without the use of ladders.
Ebensburg, Dec. 9, 1869. 6m

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR
UNDERSTANDINGS!
BOOTS AND SHOES
For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

THE TANITE
EMERY WHEEL,
FOR
Gumming Saws,
IS THE
BEST SAW GUMMER!
IN THE WORLD!
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE HUNTLEY,
Ebensburg, Pa.

FARMERS AND OTHERS
SHOULD NOT FAIL TO GET
ONE OF THE JUSTLY CELEBRATED
Lima Double-Geared
WOOD-SAWING MACHINES,
FOR WHICH
GEORGE HUNTLEY,
EBENSBURG, PA.,
Is Sole Agent for Cambria County.

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

1870. Summer. 1870.

I am now prepared to offer

SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES,
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH BUYERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes of Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869. tf.

FRANK W. HAY,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer, of TIN, COPPER and